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REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR THE
YEAR 1908-1909.

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1910

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PART I.

S U M M A R Y.

1. During the year 1908-1909 such developments as appeared in the General review. political situation owed their origin chiefly to the course of events outside the Presidency. The political crimes which attracted interest towards Bengal afforded an opportunity of propagating seditious doctrines under the guise of newspaper comments, and the resulting prosecutions were utilized as a further means of manipulating public feeling. With the exception, however, of the strikes of mill hands in Bombay there was no active manifestation of disaffection or disturbance of the public peace. The preaching of temperance was revived. Although the leaders of the movement may have been inspired by a genuine desire to mitigate the effects of over-drinking, the movement was supported in several centres by unlawful methods. The agitation, however, was short-lived and produced little real effect. In other directions the year was marked by peaceful progress. The fiftieth anniversary of the assumption of the administration of India by the Crown, signalized by the clemency shown to a large number of convicts, was followed by the announcement of the scheme of Indian reforms which was received in the Presidency with no less satisfaction than elsewhere. A further important reform which was actually introduced during the year was the grant of extensive concessions to municipalities in the matter of independence of official control. Outside the administrative sphere, the influence of the Sinvhast year naturally made itself felt in a number of ways. The chief outward celebration, the great Sinvhast fair at Násik, was devoid of special incident beyond the local effects of the congregation of so large a number of pilgrims. The absence of all marriages among Hindus, however, could not fail to affect the demand for clothing and luxuries of all kinds; in this it was seconded by the prevailing high prices of food-grains; and when to these causes was added the poorness of the season of 1907, the effects of which were naturally most experienced in the year under review, the result was a period of severe depression which affected almost every department of commerce and industry. On the other hand agriculturally the season was more favourable, and so far as the welfare of the cultivator is concerned exhibited every symptom of returning prosperity. The year thus presents an almost complete contrast to the preceding period, when a thoroughly unsatisfactory season was accompanied by the greatest commercial activity ever known.

The monsoon resembled that of 1907-1908 in its concentration within a short period, but was redeemed from further similarity by the excellent rains which fell in the Deccan in September and which enabled a great extension of jowári cultivation. In Siud, again, the unusually heavy rainfall in July resulted in a record inundation, a notable advance in the cropped area and a good harvest. The season was poor only in the East Deccan and the Karnátak, where the early rains were in defect and the late rains failed to retrieve the situation. In South Gujarát and the Konkan the outturn of crops was either equal to or little short of the average, and elsewhere it generally fell between half and three-quarters of the normal. In the midst of a slight but general expansion of

cultivation in the Presidency the most satisfactory feature was the preference everywhere given to food-crops, and although the year was nowhere favourable to cotton, the fact was immaterial in view of the primary importance of replenishing stocks of grain. In every division the water-supply was sufficient to enable an extension of irrigation proportionate to the increase in the cropped area, and where available this means was used with excellent effect to remedy the irregularities of the monsoon. Even where the season was least favourable little distress became apparent. In most cases remissions and suspensions, sometimes supplemented by grants of tagávi, provided all the assistance that was necessary, and except locally in Bijápur and Dhárwár the place of relief works was as usual taken by the various openings for non-agricultural labour which helped to maintain or even to increase the high rates of wages reached in the previous year. The prices of produce continued to be highly favourable to cultivators, whose improved profits were reflected by a marked rise in the revenue collections. The losses of cattle from rinderpest fell to one-third of the figure of the previous year. And although agricultural credit showed signs of the influence of a series of poor years, the smaller number of sales, the larger numbers and membership of Co-operative Credit Societies and, most of all, the greatly increased resort to tagávi afforded satisfactory evidence of recuperation in what was, after all, only a moderately good season.

In forming any judgment upon the depression of trade it is important to remember that this was due in great measure to causes external not only to the Presidency but also to the year under review. The reduced imports of cotton manufactures and exports of agricultural produce, which were chiefly responsible for the decline, resulted largely from the conditions of demand and supply prevailing in the Panjáb, the United Provinces and Central India; and these conditions during the first half of the year were under the influence of the harvest of 1907. So far, therefore, as the Presidency is concerned, the enormous decrease in the trade returns is significant rather as illustrating than as measuring the reaction of the year. Its effects, direct and indirect, were widespread. The receipts of Land and Sea Customs and of the Port Trusts were diminished; business was slack in Shipping Offices; currency notes and stamps were less in use; the income-tax demand was reduced; fewer new companies were registered and more went into liquidation. The year was particularly bad for Cotton Mills, many of which had to be closed, while the returns under the Cotton Duties Act show that the demand for cotton goods of Indian manufacture was sympathetically affected. In the circumstances of the year, it is not surprising that little advance should have been made in other local manufactures and industries.

On the other hand it is clear that the majority of people remained unaffected by these circumstances. The increased incomes of Municipalities, largely derived from octroi, and of Local Boards, largely from recoveries of arrears, were not the symptoms of a general decline in prosperity. A slight fall in the consumption of salt loses its significance in the light of the remarkable advance which it followed. For an explanation of the increase of crime it is probably not necessary to go behind the temporary effects of police reorganization. The increase of civil litigation appears due to more favourable economic causes than the continued decrease which had preceded it. The educational returns exhibit an increased rate of progress. But the most satisfactory feature of the year was the marked improvement in the public health. The mortality from plague fell to less than one-third of the figures of 1907-1908, and that from cholera was the least recorded for twenty years. Correspondingly the death-

rate showed a remarkable decrease, and for the first time in recent years fell far below the birth-rate, which in its turn was the highest since 1900. Vital statistics are, after all, the most reliable evidence of material prosperity; and their improvement during the period under review affords the chief illustration of that return to normal conditions which was the salient characteristic of the year.

2. The office of Governor and President in Council was held by His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. The post of Second Member of Council was held by the Honourable Sir J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., M.R.A.C., I.C.S. During the deputation of the Honourable Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., I.C.S., on the Royal Commission on Decentralization, the acting vacancy in the post of Third Member of Council was filled by the Honourable Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., I.C.S., who was confirmed in the appointment on the 4th March 1909 upon the departure to England of Sir S. W. Edgerley.

3. His Excellency Sir George Clarke left Bombay on the 25th April 1908 and arrived at Mahábaleshvar on the 26th. Thence he proceeded to Ganeshkhind on the 12th June. On the 28th July His Excellency visited Bombay in connexion with disturbances in the city and returned to Ganeshkhind on the 1st August. Leaving Poona on the 12th October His Excellency arrived at Bijápur, and on the same day received addresses from the Municipality, the District Local Board and other bodies. After visiting numerous places of interest His Excellency proceeded on the 14th to Gadag, where a visit was paid to the Gold Fields on the following day before leaving for Belgaum, which was reached on the morning of the 16th. There His Excellency opened the new Civil Hospital on the 17th and received a Municipal address, finally proceeding to Mahábaleshvar on the 20th October. On the 3rd November His Excellency visited Bhor, where he was met on arrival by the Chief, and after holding a *darbár* in the palace visited various institutions and received an address from the Municipality. On the next morning His Excellency visited Bhátgar and Lake Whiting and afterwards proceeded to Ganeshkhind *en route* to Bombay, where he arrived on the 5th November. His Excellency left Bombay on the 6th and reached Mahábaleshvar on the 9th after a stay of two days at Ganeshkhind. Returning to Bombay on the 11th December His Excellency left on the 23rd in the British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer *Linga* for Kárwár, where he stayed on the 25th and 26th. On the return journey, Goa, Viziadru, Ratnágiri and Janjira were visited, Bombay being reached on the 31st December 1908. On the 13th January 1909 His Excellency left Bombay in the R. I. M. S. *Hardinge* and arrived on the 15th at Karáchi, where a Municipal address was received. On the 16th the Sind Madressah and the D. J. Sind College were visited and His Excellency laid the foundation stone of "Hasan Ali House" and received an address from the Karáchi Chamber of Commerce. A Levée was held at Government House on the same day. On the 18th His Excellency visited the Civil Hospital where he performed the opening ceremony of the new building. The Karáchi Harbour and Manora Defences were inspected on the next day, and on the 20th His Excellency received the Port Trustees and an address from the Sind Muhammadan Association. Proceeding to Sukkur on the 21st His Excellency received a Municipal address on the 22nd, and after inspecting the Rohri Canal Lines and the forts, returned on the 23rd to Karáchi, where he embarked on the R. I. M. S. *Hardinge* the same night and arrived at Bombay on the 25th January. On the 27th March His Excellency left Bombay in the R. I. M. S. *Dufferin* for Aden, and after visiting Perim and Shaikh Othman returned to Bombay a fortnight later.

Plague.

Plague showed a considerable decrease during the year ending 31st May 1909, the comparative figures being :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
1908-1909	46,730	33,642
1907-1908	156,904	113,492

The months of June and July were the period of lowest mortality. In the former month 787 cases and 684 deaths were reported, and in the latter 795 cases and 564 deaths. A rise began during August and the maximum was reached in October when 7,465 cases and 5,121 deaths were recorded. An improvement set in in November (cases 4,944, deaths 3,526) and continued to January (cases 3,406, deaths 2,437). The figures again rose in February (cases 3,893, deaths 2,690) and March (cases 5,681, deaths 4,315). The usual decline was apparent in the last two months of the year, the figures falling from 3,929 cases and 3,288 deaths in April to 1,863 cases and 1,639 deaths in May.

In Bombay City the disease was prevalent throughout the year, but was most active between the months of March to May, reaching a maximum in April (cases 2,010, deaths 1,796). During the same months plague became epidemic in Karáchi, where it was present throughout the year and resulted in a total of 2,132 cases and 2,049 deaths.

Aden remained free from the disease during the year.

The districts and agencies which were severely affected comprised Kaira, Poona, Sholápur, Sátára, Belgaum, Dhárwár, Káthiawár, Kolhápur and the Southern Marátha Country States. The Panch Maháls, Broach, Khándesh (East and West), Bijápur, Kánara, all districts of Sind (except Karáchi), the Rewa Kánta Agency and the states of Khairpur, Jánjira, Cambay, Sávántvádi, Akalkot, Bhor and Sávanur remained almost free from the disease.

Among Europeans 7 cases of plague and 2 deaths occurred in Bombay City, and 11 cases with 4 deaths in the mofussil.

Under the Paris Sanitary Convention Regulations medical inspection in the case of vessels bound for foreign ports was continued on the same lines as in the preceding year; but the inspection was abolished in respect of vessels sailing from the ports of Bombay and Karáchi to all other ports in India.

Measures directed against the spread of plague included rat-killing operations in 7 districts and the partial evacuation of infected areas in 10 districts and in Bombay and Karáchi. But the most noticeable feature in the development of preventive measures during the year was the gradually increasing resort to inoculation. A special staff of inoculators was placed by Government under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner. In order to popularize the measure the scheme of granting money rewards to low-paid Government servants was continued as an inducement towards the inoculation of their wives and children. In Poona City the efforts of Government and the Municipality in carrying out plague measures were supplemented by the Poona Plague Relief Committee under the Honourable Mr. G. K. Gokhale, C.I.E., as chairman; and the thanks of Government were conveyed to the members for their special attention to the work of popularizing inoculation amongst the people by securing their co-operation, by enlisting the active sympathy of the local medical profession and by educating public opinion in a systematic manner. In addition to giving wide publicity to the inoculation, results obtained by the

committee, Government sanctioned the re-imbursement of the expense which they incurred in publishing a pamphlet entitled "Evacuation and Inoculation," and ordered its wide distribution throughout the Presidency.

The result of these measures of support and encouragement is apparent in the steady advance in the popularity of inoculation which is indicated by the figures of the past three years. The number of inoculations performed during the year 1905-1906 was 30,051, rising to 39,576 in the year 1907-1908. During the year under review the figures again rose to 45,221, notwithstanding the diminished virulence of plague; and of this number no less than 24,110 inoculations were performed in Poona.

Experimental demonstrations of the value of inoculation, evacuation and rat-killing measures were carried on in selected villages of two districts. The scheme for the localization of the permanent centres of plague and for the adoption of special measures to limit infection was continued in four districts. Government approved the undertaking of a lecturing tour in the Sátára district as a means of disseminating knowledge of the causation and prevention of plague, and sanctioned the distribution among village schools of similar information in the form of a pamphlet.

5. The principal events of the year were the several changes among the Native States.^{Native States.} among the ruling chiefs. A vacancy caused by the death of the late Mir of Khairpur was filled by succession. Other deaths included those of the Rána Sáheb of Porbandar, the Mahárána of Dánta and the representative Tálukdárs of Mak-dála and Piprála. The Chief of Bária, the Mahárána of Dánta and the Thákors of Khadal and Limbdi were installed on their respective *gádis*. The Thákors of Rayka and Anghad were placed in charge of their tálukás upon their attainment of majority, and the Chief of Miraj (Junior) having finished his education was invested with the full powers of his State.

During the year His Highness the Nawáb of Jánjira accompanied by his Begum made a tour in Europe, in the course of which they had the honour of a private audience with Their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. His Highness the Jám Sáheb of Nawánagar returned from England.

Such trade as is claimed by any of the Native States fully participated in the universal decline, but the fact possesses little independent importance. The main interest of all the States centres in their agriculture, and in this respect they were no less diversely affected by the season than the widely different parts of the Presidency of which they are typical. In general, however, the year nowhere resulted in a marked advance in prosperity, while it was nowhere so unsuccessful as to cause a serious set-back. The States of South Gujarát and the Konkan for the most part enjoyed a favourable season, but elsewhere agriculture suffered from a deficiency of the later rains, in many cases coupled with an excess in the earlier part of the monsoon. Every State, however, succeeded in raising at least one crop which was sufficiently good to save the situation, and the high prices which prevailed throughout the year tended to compensate for any paucity of outturn. The plentiful demand for labour was another favourable circumstance; and the absence of real distress is illustrated by the fact that the only two test-works that were opened were soon found to be unnecessary. Although, therefore, the smaller recoveries of interest due to Government from some States in Káthiáwár indicate a year somewhat below the normal, more or less improvement over the previous year's figures is visible in the revenue realizations of a majority of the States, including even the Sátára Jághirs and the Southern Marátha Country States where the season was perhaps

least favourable. The outlay on Public Works exhibited little variation, but with few exceptions the States devoted a considerably larger expenditure to Education, with results which were commonly reflected in the number of pupils on the rolls. At the end of the year these formed 2·7 per cent. of the total population and there was an average of one school to every 26·7 square miles of Native States Territory. The population is still backward in some of the States of South Gujarat and the North Konkan; but special efforts were made during the year in the Dangs, Dharampur and Bansda to place agriculture on a firmer basis, and the measures adopted, which included the first introduction of tagari into the Dangs, were attended by an appreciable degree of success. In many of the States, in common with the rest of the Presidency, there was some increase in the number of offences reported, but many of these were of a minor character, and the circumstance does not appear to indicate any distinct advance in criminality. The general abatement of plague in the Presidency was also experienced by the Native States, and was largely responsible for the decrease which appears in the death-rate of every state except Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Jawhar. At the same time only Dharampur, Bansda and the Satara Jaghirs were excepted from a uniform increase in the birth-rate which was one of the most favourable symptoms of returning prosperity during the year.

**Revenue
Survey and
Settlements.**

6. Field work was carried on during the year by survey parties in all divisions of the Presidency Proper and in Sind. In the Northern Division the survey of Talukdari Estates continued to occupy four parties in Ahmedabad and one in the Panch Mahals, and in both districts the measurement and classification of a number of villages were completed. Another party was engaged in the survey and classification of several inam villages, in breaking up large survey numbers and in other measurement work. In the Central Division the work was of a similar character. The verification of the boundaries between the Gaikwari villages of Songad and British territory was completed. The field work undertaken in the Southern Division consisted chiefly of demarcation, including that of the Southern Maratha Railway lands in the Dhawar District. The three survey parties in Sind were entirely occupied in measurement work. In all divisions the preparation and correction of Akarbands and other survey papers were in progress throughout the year, and the usual recess examinations of field work took place. The Southern Maratha States survey parties were finally disbanded. Settlements were introduced into 13 Government and inam villages in the Central Division, and revised rates into 4 talukas of the Southern Division. The Original Settlement Report was submitted in the case of one village in the Ratnagiri District. Revision Settlement proposals were submitted for the Jhalod Mahal in the Northern Division and for one taluka and 4 alienated villages in the Central Division. Second Revision Settlement proposals were made in respect of 3 talukas in the Southern Division. Revised irrigational settlements were introduced in 5 talukas in Sind.

**Land Records
Staff.**

7. The usual course of survey training was provided for Circle Inspectors and Village Accountants in the Presidency Proper by means of classes conducted at numerous centres. During the year, 80 of the former and 966 of the latter qualified in their respective Survey Tests. The compilation and maintenance of the Record of Rights continued to engross the attention of the Land Records Staff. The former branch of work is now well advanced in the Presidency Proper and was freshly undertaken in only 8 talukas and 1 petha, while it was continued in 3 talukas where a beginning had been made in the previous year. The final stage of promulgation was reached in the case of 9 talukas and 4 pethas, in addition to which the work of compilation was

complete in 2 talukás and 1 petha. In Sind the preparation of the Record was carried to completion in 2 talukás and remained in progress in 8 others. Some-what better progress was made during the year in the experimental measure-ment and demarcation of sub-divisions of survey numbers, especially in the Central Division, but the work was still confined to a few districts.

8. The total occupied area showed an advance of 302,178 acres to which occupied area every division contributed. There was a remarkable increase of 273,217 acres in Sind, where the favourable inundation resulted in a considerable expansion of cultivation. The improvement in the Southern Division was slight, but in the Central and Northern Divisions there were increases of 15,639 and 10,751 acres respectively. No district showed any noticeable retrogression, and there were few exceptions to the general advance.

9. At the close of the year there were 139 minors' estates under the management of Collectors in the Presidency including Sind. In addition there were 552 estates in the charge of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer. The season proved more favourable, and the collections showed an improvement of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs or 53 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. Including arrears, however, only 57 per cent. of the total demand of the estates could be realized. The system of leasing estates made a marked advance, and as many as 288 leases were granted during the year. The detailed survey of tálukdári villages continued to make good progress. The year started with 342 estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, but relinquishments reduced the closing number to 307. The amount paid in liquidation of debts was less than in the preceding year but amounted to $2\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs.

wards and
other Estates
under the
management of
Government.

10. Three Acts were passed and published during the year. The object of the first, the Government Occupants (Sind) Amendment Act, 1908, was to replace the register prescribed by the Act by a sanad as evidence of title and to validate occupancies already granted without compliance with the formal requirements of the Act. The second was the City of Bombay Improvement (Amendment) Act, 1908, the main object of which was to establish the right of Government to compensation for their reversionary interests in lands held on certain tenures when those lands are acquired for the Improvement Trust. Lastly, the Criminal Tribes (Validation) Act, 1909, the main object of which was to validate the action taken by the Commissioner in Sind in ordering the removal of certain members of the Hur tribe in Sind from the Settlement in which they were originally located to another Settlement.

Three Bills were also introduced under the titles of a Bill further to amend the Karáchi Port Trust Act, 1886, a Bill to provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, and a Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. The first of these was passed and received assent before the close of the year.

11. In the Police returns of the Presidency including Sind several unfavourable features are prominent. There was a rise of 5 per cent. in the figures of reported crime. Deducting cases struck off, real cognizable crime showed an increase of 21 per cent. which was distributed throughout the Presidency and included both minor and more serious offences. Still more unsatisfactory is the further increase in the proportion of cases remaining undetected, which amounted to $44\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the figures of true crime. The result was that, in spite of considerable success in the cases actually brought to trial, the ratio of convictions to true cases disposed of again fell by more than 3 per cent. Since 1902 this percentage, one of the most important tests of police efficiency,

Police.

has fallen from 64 to 47½, and the fact would be a disquieting evidence of deterioration if no special causes could be assigned to it. There is no doubt, however, that the process of re-organization which the Police Force has been undergoing during the past several years has been attended by a depression and discontent among the rank and file which will disappear with the improvement in their pay and prospects which has lately been introduced. In addition, the measures of re-organization are themselves responsible for a temporary deficiency of experienced men in the higher posts; here, again, the standard of efficiency will gradually right itself as the scheme progresses. Even in the year under review signs of improvement were not wanting. There were fewer resignations and recruiting was easier. The numbers of the force were considerably augmented, a fact which suffices to account for the increased proportion of punishments. Money rewards were granted on an increased scale and the system was producing excellent results. There were several indications of an improvement in the quality of work done. The large increase in the number of cases in which investigation was refused by the Police, in conjunction with a decrease in the proportion of cases struck off, points to the exercise of a greater discrimination in rejecting false complaints. The preventive action of the Police though less in quantity was attended with greater success; the number of cases which remained pending was fewer in proportion to the number for disposal; and, although the amount of stolen property increased, the proportion recovered showed a substantial improvement of over 14 per cent.

Vagrants.

12. The Government Male Workhouse had 193 inmates during the year. Forty of these were provided with employment. There was only one admission to the Female Workhouse, and the person was discharged on obtaining employment. The total cost to Government on account of the Vagrancy Act rose from Rs. 8,028 to Rs. 9,841.

Wild animals and snakes.

13. There was a marked decrease in the number of deaths caused by wild animals, which fell from 66 to 32. The mortality from snake-bite, however, showed some increase. Of the 1,248 deaths which were due to this cause 18 per cent. occurred in Ratnagiri and 13 per cent. in Hyderabad, while no other district claimed more than 6 per cent. The number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes increased by 75 per cent. Wolves, as usual proved most destructive and were responsible for 70 per cent. of the losses. The number of deaths due to wolves alone in Hyderabad covered 32 per cent. and in Thar and Párkar 29 per cent. of the total figures for the Presidency. There was little difference in the number of wild animals destroyed, but the number of snakes killed increased considerably. The number of gun licenses issued for crop protection and other kindred purposes was more than four times the figure of the preceding year.

Criminal Justice.

14. The number of offences reported and brought to trial was again less than in the preceding year. Considerably less than half of the offences returned as true fell under the Indian Penal Code. As usual by far the greatest number of these purported to be cases of hurt, but only 7 per cent. of the persons accused were convicted. Among other offences with the exception of theft, criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance were the most popular complaints, and here again convictions numbered only 6 per cent. There was a considerable increase in cases of theft, and as many as 71 per cent. of the accused received sentences. The number of murders standing at 251 remained practically unaltered. Exactly half of the total number of persons brought to trial were acquitted or discharged, or about the same proportion as in the previous year. There was a marked increase in the number of offences returned

as true in Poona and in Thána, while Bombay and Ahmedabad each showed a noticeable improvement in this respect. Bombay, however, remained the most criminal district, followed after a considerable interval by Káráchi, Poona and Ahmedabad. Sentence of death was passed in 59 cases and sentence of transportation in 179 cases during the year. Each of these figures shows an increase. While sentences of imprisonment were more numerous, fines were inflicted in considerably fewer instances, and as in the previous year the amount was nominal in over 90 per cent. of these cases. Whippings again decreased and bore a ratio of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the total number of punishments, corresponding to $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the year before. Proceedings in appeal resulted in a reversal of the sentence in 17 per cent. of the cases. In trials by Jury the Judge disagreed with the verdict in 7 per cent. of the cases, while in nearly 16 per cent. of the trials with Assessors the opinion of all the Assessors was rejected.

15. The total jail population rose by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Overcrowding was again present in a number of prisons, but no injurious effect on the health of the inmates could be traced to this cause. On the contrary the death-rate of $17\frac{1}{4}$ per quille was the lowest recorded during the last 30 years with the exception only of 1905. Want of accommodation was, however, more particularly felt in respect of cells for the separation of habituals, who form only 13 per cent. of the total population, but are a source of general corruption. There was a small increase in the number of juvenile offenders, but the decrease from the figures of preceding years remained a satisfactory feature. The juvenile class in the Dhárwár Prison continued to show excellent results. Escapes were considerably more numerous, and only 8 of the 20 fugitives were recaptured. A large number of prisoners were released under the orders of Government on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the direct administration of India by the Crown. The mark remission system continued to have a very favourable effect upon prison discipline, as appears from the fact that the releases which took place under this system during the year covered 98 per cent. of the possible cases. The high prices of food-grains were responsible for a rise of Rs. 9 per head in dietary charges which more than accounted for the larger average cost of maintenance. The net cash earnings of the convicts increased by over 110 per cent. There was a far larger output from the Yerávda Prison Press, and the net profits showed a marked improvement.

16. There was again a considerable fall in the total number of civil cases decided during the year, but this was confined to Miscellaneous Original and Appeal cases, and there was a large increase in regular suits and appeals. During the several preceding years there had been a progressive reduction in the number of suits instituted, which was attributed to the prevalence of plague, to bad seasons and to the extended application of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In the year under review, however, the number of suits rose by nearly 6 per cent., while there was a further advance of 13 per cent. in their total value. Although, therefore, more cases were decided during the year the balance which remained pending was larger and amounted to 21 per cent. of the total number for disposal. There was little variation in the proportion of contested suits, which stood at 37 per cent., but their average duration was again noticeably reduced. There was a rise also in the number of appeals, but owing to greater success in disposing of them the arrears showed a comparatively small increase, amounting nevertheless to 44 per cent. of the whole. Applications for the execution of decrees were again fewer, but a larger balance remained for disposal in the following year. A slightly smaller proportion proved wholly unproductive; but only in 17 per cent. of the applications was satisfaction obtained in full.

Prisons, Civil
and Criminal.

Execution of
the decrees of
Civil Courts by
the Revenue
Department.

17. While the number of decrees received by the Collectors for execution was less by $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., the number disposed of during the year showed a more than proportionate reduction and little diminution was therefore effected in the volume of arrears, which amounted to 58 per cent. of the cases awaiting disposal. The unfavourable character of the season, however, necessitated the postponement of sales in many districts of the Presidency Proper. Partly on account of delays in execution a greater willingness to compromise was noticeable, and although the number of decrees settled by mutual agreement formed the same proportion as in the preceding year, the amount remitted by creditors increased by 74 per cent. and bore a ratio of 14 per cent. to the total decretal value of the cases so disposed of. There was a decrease in the area sold in execution of decrees, but both the assessment and the price realized were larger and the latter represented an increased multiple of the former.

Registration
under Act XVI
of 1908.

18. The registration returns afford satisfactory evidence of a decline in the tendency to substitute sales for mortgages which had resulted from the extension of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. In contrast to the figures of several preceding years there was a slight decrease in sales during the year under review, accompanied by a very considerable increase in mortgages. Leases also were fewer in the aggregate, but presented some noticeable fluctuations which are attributed to the varying influence of the Record of Rights in different districts. The process of compilation is believed to have created a demand for the documentary evidence which registration affords. The demand seems to explain the very large increase in the number of registrations of all kinds which accompanied the preparation of the Record throughout the Presidency; and the gradual completion of this process appears to be responsible for the fact that the total number of registrations effected during the year exhibits a much smaller increase than has lately become usual. The first complete year of working under the new conditions of the re-organization scheme has proved the latter to be successful. The expense was greater and amounted to 49 per cent. of the revenue; with increased receipts, however, there remained a surplus of over 3 lakhs.

Registration
under Act XVII
of 1879.

19. All the four districts in which Village Registration is in force contributed to a decrease of 6 per cent. in the total number of documents registered. The decline is most generally attributed to the amendment of the Transfer of Property Act which extends the provisions of Act XVI of 1908 to all documents of sale or mortgage affecting immovable property which are presented to Sub-Registrars. Recourse to the Village Registration system is said to have been diminished further by liberal grants of tagari and by a fall in the value of land. While the receipts decreased by 4 per cent. the expenditure showed a saving of 12 per cent., partly, however, owing to the exclusion of the portion of Sub-Registrars' salaries which was formerly debited to this account. Even so, however, there was a large deficit on the year's working, and efforts are being made to amalgamate or abolish Village Registration Offices and to open new Sub-Registrars' Offices in their place.

Joint Stock
Companies.

20. The figures of the year reflect the slackness of trade. The number of companies newly registered was considerably less. Those classified as Trading companies and as Mills and Presses as usual formed the bulk of the new registrations, which amounted in all to 55. Owing, however, to the much larger number that went into liquidation during the year the net increase in the companies at work was only 24. The accompanying increase in nominal capital was $2\frac{1}{4}$ crores. At the close of the year 516 companies were extant with a nominal capital of $34\frac{1}{2}$ crores.

21. The increase of nearly a lakh in the aggregate income of the Local Boards was not evenly distributed among the several divisions. The receipts from Provincial rates were diminished by remissions of Land Revenue both in Sind and in the Southern Division, and still further in the former by a local contraction of rabi cultivation which resulted from insufficiency of water in the canals. The decrease, however, in the income from both these quarters was largely nominal and was more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the realizations of the Northern and Central Divisions which was due in great measure to the recovery of suspended arrears. The expenditure of the Boards exhibited an advance of over 4 lakhs. There was an increase of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the amount devoted to Education, which claimed 32 per cent. of the total expenditure. The outlay upon Civil Works, with an increase of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, represented 56 per cent. of the total. While communications and water-supply are the most important items under this head, it also includes a considerable expenditure upon school-houses. The closing balances of all Boards exceeded the prescribed minimum, in many cases by unnecessarily large amounts. There was no appreciable alteration in the average number of meetings held by District or Taluka Local Boards, but the average attendance showed a decided improvement everywhere except in the Southern Division.

22. Although the revenue realized during the year once more showed an advance of nearly 4 lakhs, the financial position of the Municipality was less satisfactory. An increase of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the expenditure, which in the previous year had exceeded the income by 3 lakhs, resulted in a further deficit of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Moreover, while the permanent expansion of revenues during the year was estimated at $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, the great advance in the normal expenditure of the Municipality indicated a permanent increase of 5 lakhs on the other side. In view, therefore, of the inadvisability of allowing further deficits to fall on the surplus cash balance, reduced as it has been by those of two succeeding years, it is now realized that increased taxation is the only alternative to a curtailment of expenditure. The raising of a further loan of $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs during the year increased the liabilities of the Corporation to $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores, but the assets still show an excess of 2 crores over this figure. The usual activity was noticeable under the head of Public Works, and a large number of new works were completed or in progress. An increased area of roads was treated with crude petroleum as a remedy for dust. The number of fires was undiminished, but the resultant loss of property was less by $9\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the complete absence of casualties speaks for the efficiency of the fire brigade. Although the city was affected by the universal epidemic of malaria, the vital statistics improved on both the records of the previous year when the total mortality was already the lowest since 1897 and that from plague the lowest since the disease first appeared in Bombay. At the same time births were more numerous. The special staff appointed in the previous year was successful in seizing a large amount of contraband meat, while ordinary supervision of the markets necessitated the destruction of a considerably diminished quantity of unwholesome food. The education figures exhibited some progress, and there was an increase of nearly 9 per cent. in the number of pupils attending schools.

23. During the year a new stage was reached in the history of municipal administration by the withdrawal of much of the official control with which it had formerly been associated. Government conceded to City Municipalities the privilege of electing two-thirds of the number of their councillors, while all municipalities not excepted for special reasons were empowered to select non-official presidents. The former concession was subject to the condition of

strengthening the executive by the appointment of a Government servant as chief officer, and only five City Municipalities were found willing to comply with this requirement. These alone received the extended franchise; but 87 out of the total of 153 permanent municipalities were thought fit to exercise the privilege of choosing their presidents. Financially the year was generally successful, and the aggregate income of the municipalities showed an improvement of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to which all divisions contributed. Similarly all shared in a total advance of $5\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in expenditure, the objects of which included a number of important public works and institutions. The Local Audit Department again checked the accounts of a majority of municipalities and four cases of fraud were detected. On the whole, municipal administration, where not rendered ineffective by factions, bore evidence of a proper sense of public responsibility, and failures, such as those which necessitated the suspension of the Kairam and Dharangaon Municipalities, were happily altogether exceptional; and it is anticipated that the year's accession of independence will do much to stimulate a further interest in municipal affairs on the part of the members.

Bombay Improvement Trust.

24. The amendment of the City of Bombay Improvement Act removed the chief difficulty which had formerly attended the acquisition of land, and the area acquired during the year formed as much as 60 per cent. of the total acquired by the Trust in the course of the ten years of its operations. As a result the Capital expenditure was nearly up to the Budget estimate, and a number of works were completed or nearing completion at the end of the year. Among the principal schemes in progress, those relating to Princess Street and Sandhurst Road are now far advanced and within the space of a few years have resulted in the complete transformation of an area full of insanitary dwellings and narrow lanes. Little remains to be done in the Gámdevi Estate scheme, which has effected a great improvement in the healthiness of a locality formerly notorious for malaria. A large expenditure was as usual devoted to the construction of chawls for the accommodation of the poorer population, and 1,214 more persons were provided with homes by the completion of a new chawl in Princess Street and of two additional blocks at Imámváda. At the end of the year over 12,000 persons were thus accommodated, and chawls capable of receiving 2,616 more were in process of construction. The year's programme necessitated the raising of a loan of 30 lakhs, which was successfully floated in Bombay.

Marine.

25. The depression of trade was reflected in a decline of 12 per cent. in the net profits of the Bombay Shipping Office. There was a considerable decrease in the number of seamen shipped. Less than 6 per cent. of these were Europeans, whose numbers showed a fall of 12 per cent., while the Asiatics engaged were fewer by less than 5 per cent. The number of European seamen sent home distressed was slightly larger than in the previous year and deserters were considerably more numerous. Three Marine Courts of Inquiry were held, one of which resulted in the severe censure of the Chief Officer and the Master concerned and another in the suspension of a Master's certificate. At Aden there was little difference in the number of European seamen shipped, but Asiatics were noticeably fewer.

Port Trusts:
Bombay,
Karachi and
Aden.

26. During the first half-year trade was under the influence of the unfavourable monsoon of 1907 and the traffic returns of the Bombay Port Trust showed a decline of nearly 28 per cent. in comparison with the corresponding period of the year before. Although, therefore, the second half-year exhibited a recovery, the total receipts of the Trust were reduced by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. This result, however, had been anticipated and it was found possible to maintain the satisfactory financial position of the Trust without discontinuing the temporary rebates which had been introduced in the previous year and again reached a

figure exceeding 7 lakhs. After covering this item the gross surplus on the year's working still permitted the appropriation of a substantial net balance to the Revenue Reserve Fund. The expenditure on Capital account, amounting to 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, was the highest in the history of the Trust, and the excavation work of the new Alexandra Docks showed a decided improvement over its former rate of progress. The Karáchi Port Trust similarly established a record in its engineering expenditure with an outlay of 34 lakhs. Important additions were made to the available wharfage during the year. A scheme for deepening the harbour of Aden received the sanction of Government, and rapid progress was made during the last half of the year.

27. There was a net increase of 24 in the number of Co-operative Credit Societies, and at the close of the year 169 stood on the register in the Presidency Proper. The total membership showed a rise of 34 per cent. Forty-three of the registered Societies had not yet started working, but the remainder represented an addition of 17 to the number of Societies at work during the previous year and an increase of nearly 2 lakhs in their capital. The amount of loans granted to members was larger by 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and exceeded 5 lakhs in the aggregate. Only one Society was in existence in Sind, but this made good progress during the year.

Co-operative Credit Societies.

28. The season resulted in an expansion of cultivation both in the Presidency Proper and in Sind. The cropped area increased by 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the former and by 20 per cent. in the latter, while the area twice cropped showed a more than proportional advance in both cases. At the same time there were decreases of 5 and 8 per cent. respectively in the area under current fallow. In the Presidency Proper the area under food-crops expanded by 5 per cent., remaining nevertheless 1 per cent. below the normal. The increase was confined to jowári, paddy and gram. The main feature of the year was the expansion of jowári cultivation in the Deccan, where a deficiency of early rains had caused a contraction in the bájri area before the good September rain encouraged rabi sowings of jowári. Paddy showed the greatest advance in Gujarát, where the early rains were unusually favourable to this crop. In Sind paddy sowings were slightly reduced, but the area under jowári rose by as much as 41 per cent., under the influence of favourable rains and a good water-supply. The area under food-crops in the province thus showed a net increase of 17 per cent. and was 21 per cent. in excess of the normal. Non-food-crops also expanded by 39 per cent. in Sind, but showed a fall of 9 per cent. in the Presidency Proper where the cotton area had been reduced by 15 per cent. owing to the excess of sowing rains in Gujarát and their deficiency elsewhere. Moreover, there had been a tendency to give preference to food-crops in view of the diminished stocks of grain remaining from previous harvests. Both in the Presidency and in Sind, however, there was a marked increase in the cultivation of oil-seeds, principally affecting safflower which was sown with rabi jowári and wheat in the Deccan and Karnátak. The irrigated area kept pace with the extension of cultivation and increased by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Presidency and by 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Sind.

Cropped area.

29. In the experimental work carried on during the year two main objects were pursued: the first was to decide between the merits of different varieties of the same crop and to determine the conditions to which each is most suited, and the second to improve the yielding capacity of the commonly grown indigenous crops, chiefly by means of a careful selection of seed. Cotton as usual was among the most important subjects of experiment on both these lines, and while American, Cambodia, tree cottons and hybrids were tested under varying conditions, the Broach and Kumpta cottons continued to be subjected to selection at the Dhárwár Farm. The results still indicated that an improve-

Agricultural experiments.

ment in quality gained by the latter method is accompanied sooner or later by a fall in the ginning percentage. Among cultural experiments, those designed to elucidate the comparative advantages of deep and shallow cultivation occupied a prominent position. The most important results were those which demonstrated the value of the American method of "dry farming" as applied to rabi cultivation. Manorial experiments again illustrated the value of ammonium sulphate for sugarcane, and this is now being distributed among cultivators; but for dry-crop farming no artificial manure has been found profitable at the present prices. During the year a separate branch was established for dealing with agricultural mechanics and engineering.

**Advances to
Cultivators.**

30. A remarkable increase of $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or nearly 11.2 per cent. in advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act testifies to the growing popularity of this class of tagávi. During the past 5 years the rise under this head has been interrupted only by the check exhibited in the figures of last year. The resumption of the upward movement in the year under review was not, as so often before, due to the pressure of scarcity; on the contrary, it was almost confined to the districts in which the season was relatively favourable. The cause is to be found partly in the enhanced demand for loans for the purchase of seed and cattle which naturally accompanied the improved prospects of the year and especially the expansion of cultivation in Sind; and partly, perhaps, in the increased difficulty of obtaining such loans from sávkárs which has resulted from the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the system of restricted tenure. On the other hand advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act followed the tendency of the preceding three years and showed a further decline of $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. This Act was principally utilized in the Deccan, where the necessity of extending agricultural safeguards such as water-supply is always most felt; and the decrease during the year was possibly due to the fact that the several preceding seasons had not been sufficiently profitable to favour agricultural enterprize.

**Breeding
operations.**

31. The system of giving joint tagávi for the purchase of stock bulls through the agency of the Civil Veterinary Department was continued successfully in Ahmednagar, and 87 bulls had been procured in this manner up to the close of the year. So far no other district has adopted the scheme. The herd of the Northcote Cattle Farm at Chhárodi increased considerably and a number of animals were also disposed of by sale. Although Government stallions were more extensively used during the year in Gujarát, the figures again declined in the Deccan, where there are indications that horse breeding as an industry is dying out under the influence of economic changes and the series of bad seasons.

**Fairs and
Shows.**

32. Much interest was taken in the Ahmedabad Horse Show and the annual cattle shows held at Mhasvad and Sholápur, and better stock was exhibited. The cattle shows at Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar were revived, and three new shows were organized, one of which at Panvel promises to become annual. In Sind cattle fairs were held at Jacobabad, Shikárpur and Talbar, the first-named being a new institution. The Talbar Fair is to be abandoned owing to the continued decrease in attendance, but the others showed satisfactory results.

Meteorology.

33. The character of the season bore a considerable resemblance to that of the preceding year, the chief points of similarity being the late arrival and early withdrawal of the monsoon, its compensating strength during the intermediate period and the feebleness of the retreating current. The distribution was, however, very uneven. While rainfall was much in defect in the Eastern Deccan and much of the Southern Marátha Country, it was continuous during

July and August in Gujarát, the Konkan and the West Deccan, and in some parts excessive, especially in Gujarát. Although therefore the fall during June and September was generally below the normal, the average was commonly equalled or even exceeded by the results of the whole monsoon period. In Sind the rainfall during July was abnormally heavy. The September rains were irregular and failed in Sind and Upper Gujarát, while Lower Gujarát and the Konkan received moderate amounts and the Deccan derived much benefit from a normal rainfall, in which, however, parts of the Southern Marátha Country did not share. From October onwards cold-weather conditions became rapidly established and rain was almost entirely absent.

34. Although the season was fair except in the East Deccan and the Karnátkak, prices showed little response and remained far above the normal. There were few fluctuations in the high rates of the preceding year, but a further advance was noticeable in the Karnátkak and on the other hand a small but general decline in Sind. There was a fall of 8 per cent. in the average price of jowári in the Deccan and of bájri in Sind. Rice was generally cheaper, but except in Sind the difference was very slight. With the exception of a purely local cheapening of jágri there was no other fall in prices during the year. Both jowári and bájri rose by 14 per cent. in the Karnátkak, where rice also showed a small advance. Notwithstanding the better crops of the year, both wheat and gram were everywhere dearer. Cotton presented a similar phenomenon. Although there was an estimated increase of 18 per cent. in the outturn of cotton the price in no case fell and was higher by 12 per cent. in the case of the principally grown Khándesh variety. The shortage of 42 per cent. in the previous year's crop no doubt contributed to this rise; and a similar depletion of stocks appears to have been largely responsible for the continued high prices of food-grains. The effect of the latter was apparent during the year in the dearness of labour, with the added cause of a demand exceeding the supply. The high wages which labour could command in the ever-increasing number of mills, mines and factories, in the various Government and private works in progress, and in Bombay City itself, not only rendered the employees more independent, but accentuated the scarcity of agricultural labour which is reported to be becoming a serious feature in some districts. In Ahmedabad, where such causes are most in evidence, there seems to be a danger that the dearth of workers may prevent a proportional expansion of cultivation in the event of a favourable season. In Surat it appears that the labouring classes, under the influence of restricted tenure, tagávi and other aids to independence, are themselves turning to cultivation with the inevitable effect upon wages. In Sind, where the labour problem is chronic, canal-clearing operations could scarcely be carried on even although the wages offered were often double those prevailing in the Presidency Proper.

35. There was no important alteration in the area of Reserved Forests. In the Southern Circle, however, 14 square miles were disforested and for the most part reconstituted as Protected Forest. In Sind 22 square miles were gained by alluvion while 17 square miles were lost by erosion. There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in the total area of forest damaged by fires, for which the Central Circle was mainly responsible, while Sind and the Northern Circle each showed a marked improvement in this respect. The year, however, was particularly unfavourable to fire protection on account of the early cessation of rain and its absence during the hot weather. The total number of prosecutions for forest offences was less by 11 per cent. than in the previous year, but the reduction was confined to the Northern Circle.

Owing principally to the completion of the clearance of teak from occupied lands in Thána the net surplus of the year which amounted to 15 lakhs showed a decrease of $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs compared with the year previous. It was, however, not unsatisfactory, being considerably in advance of the average of the preceding five years.

Manufactures and Industries.

36. The prevailing trade depression was not without its effect upon manufactures and industries and comparatively little progress was made during the year. The cotton industry is responsible for the greatest number of mills and factories, and although these received some additions many were either closed or worked for reduced periods while those which remained open were frequently conducted at a loss. The slackness of the demand for cotton goods contributed largely to this result; but until the short crops of cotton which have characterized the past two years are replaced by normal harvests, this industry cannot be expected to regain its former prosperity. In common with other essentially local industries that of hand-weaving was to some extent adversely affected by the Sinvhast year, but in so far as this was the case the ensuing year will make good the deficiency. Very little progress, however, was made in introducing improved methods of weaving, a fact which is the more remarkable because in Sholápur, where a newer type of hand-looms was employed, the weavers' guild realized excellent profits. Efforts are being made to establish the match industry in the Presidency, and two new factories were opened during the year; but in this as in other cases foreign and particularly Japanese competition is difficult to overcome. In contrast to industrial enterprise, mining operations are almost confined to the Southern Division of the Presidency. Gold and manganese are the only minerals which are now being exploited on a large scale, but coal, copper, asbestos, graphite, mica and chrome form the objects of exploration in Bijápur and Ratnágiri. The increasing interest displayed in the development of the mineral resources of the latter district was among the more satisfactory features of a year which was almost without exception unfavourable to the larger mining undertakings. The gold mining companies of Dhárwár met with a considerable check, and the dullness of the manganese market restricted work under the licenses in force. A third manganese mining lease, however, was sanctioned in the Belgaum district and in the Panch Maháls the Shivrajpur and Bamankua mines continued to work on an extensive scale; while the continued issue of prospecting and exploring licenses indicates the capacity of the industry to respond to a rise in price.

Trade.

37. After the unprecedented figures of 1907-1908 following a decade of commercial prosperity a re-action occurred, which was accentuated by special causes. Among these the crisis in American finance in the autumn of 1907 affected the course of trade throughout the world. But the chief factors in the decline were internal. Crop failures in large consuming districts, the contraction of cultivation which resulted from the prevalence of a bad type of fever, and the abnormal prices of food-grains combined to reduce India's power of purchasing Lancashire goods, while a smaller demand for luxuries of all kinds was the inevitable accompaniment of a Sinvhast year. On the other hand, exports, consisting mainly of the agricultural produce of the country, were seriously affected by the poorness of the preceding season. The resulting decline in the total maritime trade amounted to 15 per cent. in the Presidency Proper and 23 per cent. in Sind; excluding Government transactions private trade showed a decrease of 11 per cent. in the former and 26 per cent. in the latter, with a total fall of over 28 crores. Nevertheless, in the Presidency Proper the year was above the average of the past decade, and better than any year in that period except 1907-1908.

Of the total maritime trade of the Presidency Proper that of the chief Bombay Port, Bombay, represented 95 per cent. The value of the private trade, amounting to 133 crores, showed a reduction of 18 crores or 12 per cent. More than three-quarters of this total was formed by the private foreign trade of the port, in which there was a fall of 13 per cent. during the year. Excluding Treasure, the recorded value of imports fell by $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores or $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but owing to the lower average prices the figures imply a decrease of only $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in volume. On the other hand, the decline of $6\frac{3}{4}$ crores in exports represents a fall of 13 per cent. both in value and quantity. The principal class of imports, Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured, suffered most from the causes which have already been noticed. While Glassware, Woollen goods and Apparel fell by 24, 20 and 19 lakhs respectively, the outstanding feature was the reduction of $3\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the sub-head Cotton Piece-goods, due to diminution in demand and to the accumulation of stocks during the preceding three years. The group of Metals and Manufactures of Metals, which stands second in importance, advanced by half a crore to the highest figure of the decade, owing to an increase of 42 lakhs in Metals and of 69 lakhs in Railway Materials. The United Kingdom continues to supply almost the whole of the imports of Railway Materials and Machinery, but under Metals the displacement of iron manufactures by steel has given the pre-ponderance to Belgium. Under Articles of Food and Drink the season caused an increase of 45 lakhs under Grain and Pulse, and a marked reduction in purchases of all articles of luxury. The depression of trade was exemplified in a decrease of 18 lakhs in imports of Raw Cotton, notwithstanding the shortness of the Indian crop and the easier prices of American cotton. An advance of 20 lakhs in Coal was confined to imports from Australia and Natal, but Great Britain still supplied 56 per cent. of the whole. Among other imports, there was a further decline of 33 per cent. in the number of horses. Re-exports of Foreign Merchandise, forming 5 per cent. of the foreign export trade of the port, exhibited a decrease of 21 per cent. In exports of Indian Produce the net reduction of 6 crores principally reflected a drop of $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores under the group Raw Materials which forms the bulk of the export trade. Raw Cotton and Seeds, falling by 4 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ crores respectively, were chiefly responsible for the decline. The cause was mainly seasonal, and further resulted in a fall of 45 lakhs in exports of Grain and Pulse, under which exports of Wheat reached only one-tenth of the preceding year's amount. On the other hand, Yarn and Twist showed an improvement of 62 lakhs, notwithstanding its retirement from the European markets in which it had made so much headway in the previous year. The deficiency was made good by largely increased exports to China. The distribution of foreign trade was slightly less favourable both to the British Empire and to the United Kingdom, but there was a considerably larger fall in the share of Continental Europe. The position of Germany declined to one of equality with France, leaving Belgium at the head of European countries. Chinese trade showed a remarkable expansion and stood second only to that with the United Kingdom. The fluctuations in the land trade of the Presidency Proper reflected in the main those of the maritime trade, and Raw Cotton, Oilseeds and Cotton Piece-goods, European, were the chief items in the year's decline.

The total sea-borne trade of Sind amounted in value to $32\frac{3}{4}$ crores. The Sind. decrease of $9\frac{3}{4}$ crores was almost entirely due to a reduction of 53 per cent. in the exports of Indian Produce from Karáchi, the chief port. As in the Presidency Proper, the decline principally affected exports of Cotton, Seeds, and Grain and Pulse. Wheat, formerly the chief export, showed a fall of 7 crores or 84 per cent., and for the first time Cotton became the largest item of trade. The total import trade expanded by 4 per cent. in spite of a decline of 47 lakhs

in Cotton Piece-goods. All the other principal groups of imports advanced. Sugar, which improved on the previous year's record by 72 lakhs, shows a rise of 101 per cent. in the quinquennium. The expansion is attributable partly to increased consumption and partly to the contraction in sugarcane cultivation in the Punjab. Metals and Railway Materials improved by 10 and 119 per cent. respectively. There was a further rise of 32 per cent. in imports of Kerosine Oil. Coal from the United Kingdom showed a reduction of 42 per cent., which was more than counterbalanced by imports from New South Wales and Natal. The land trade with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia resulted in a small decrease which was confined to imports.

Aden.

With an improvement of $27\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. over the figures of the preceding year the trade of Aden reached the highest total of the quinquennium. The contrast was accentuated by abnormally large transactions in silver, which was exported in great quantities, especially to the Benadir Coast, as a result of the fall in silver value and of the good harvests in Arabia and Abyssinia. Apart from Treasure, however, the foreign trade showed an expansion of $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in spite of the fact that direct shipments from Europe and America to African, Arabian and Red Sea Ports have affected the position of Aden as a centre of distribution. Indian trade in merchandise maintained its downward tendency, but the decline was confined to imports. Indian cereals are now shipped directly to Berbera, Mossawah, Hodaidah and Maculla, and Aden is losing grasp of this trade. The inland trade between Aden and the mainland of Arabia once more retrogressed and by a decline of $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. lost much of the ground which had been recovered during the previous year.

Public Works.

88. Chapter IV contains a detailed account of the works in progress or completed during the year. The total expenditure incurred by the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department showed a decrease of $18\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs and amounted to 86 lakhs. Under the Imperial head Civil Buildings accounted for nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The principal scheme undertaken was that for the location of the Coast Guard Fleet at Sivri. The construction of the New General Post Office, Bombay, and of the Consulate Buildings at Bunder Abbas made a good advance during the year, the latter being practically completed. Under the Provincial head Civil Buildings and Communications together absorbed an expenditure of $57\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, about 4 lakhs less than the figure of the preceding year. Among buildings those classed as medical claimed the largest outlay of $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. For Educational Colleges and Schools $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were required, while $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs were devoted to Land Revenue Buildings. The expenditure upon Police Buildings was nearly 6 lakhs, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in all were spent under the heads Law and Justice and Jails. Communications accounted for a total of 23 lakhs. Of this sum $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs were spent on original works and $14\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs on repairs to existing roads, the latter amount being less by $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs than the previous year's figure. During the year no Famine Relief Works were carried on under the Department.

Irrigation.
General.

39. A detailed account of the operations and revenue of the Irrigation Department will be found in Chapters IV and V. The expenditure upon irrigation works amounted to $65\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs or $6\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs more than in the previous year. Of this outlay the Presidency Proper absorbed 30 lakhs and Sind $35\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Works, repairs and establishment respectively accounted for 23, $24\frac{3}{4}$ and $16\frac{1}{3}$ lakhs. The whole expenditure was distributed among the different classes of works in the proportion of $18\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs for Protective Works, $13\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for Productive Works, 18 lakhs for Minor Works and Navigation and 15 lakhs for Agricultural Works. There was no famine relief outlay upon Irrigation Works. The net revenue derived from all classes of works was 48 lakhs.

The total area irrigated from the Deccan and Gujarát Works, for which Deccan and Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, was 142,928 acres, an increase of 12,120 acres. The gross assessed revenue also rose from Rs. 10,87,554 to Rs. 10,99,014.

Owing to the good rainfall which supplied the Khári River, the irrigated Northern area and assessed revenue on the Hathmati and the Khári Cut Canals were the highest on record, amounting respectively to 16,900 acres and Rs. 77,091. The area irrigated from the Tranya-Nagrama Tank and the Wangroli Tank was somewhat less than in the previous year, but an area of 1,400 acres was newly brought under irrigation from the Sávli Tank.

The masonry dam at Chankápur in the Násik District, which is intended to be used for rabi irrigation on the Girna Left Bank Canal and will also increase the supply to the existing bandhárás, was in progress during the year.

Work was in progress on the Godávari Canal Project, which is estimated to cost over 95½ lákhs and will irrigate an area of 63,919 acres in the Násik and Ahmednagar Districts. In the Poona District the want of seasonable rainfall produced a demand for water for monsoon crops, which resulted in an increase of 7,687 acres in the area on the Nira Canal and the Mhaswad Tank compared with the average of the past ten years, while the gross assessed revenue on the former was the highest on record. The total area on all irrigation works of the division was 141,919 acres and the assessed revenue amounted to 11 lákhs, the figures exceeding the average by 17,666 acres and Rs. 1½ lákhs respectively. Experimental drains with the object of reclaiming lands affected by salt efflorescence were constructed near Pandára on the Nira Canal from contributions paid by the cultivators and met with considerable success.

The area under irrigation and the assessed revenue on all first class Irrigation Works in the Southern Division stood at 24,479 acres and 1½ lákhs of rupees, and exceeded the figures of the preceding year by 7 and 1 per cent. respectively. Here also the want of timely rain increased the demand for water, especially for high-rated rabi crops. The area under second class tanks continued to increase, and during the year reached a total of 75,742 acres with a revenue of over 2 lákhs of rupees. The advance in these figures during the last three years is attributed principally to the fact that the water contained in the tanks during the rains has been sufficient for the rice crop.

Although the supply during June was poor, the inundation on the whole Sind. was unusually satisfactory. The "fair irrigating level" at Bukkur was maintained for 59 days in all between July and September compared with only 11 days in 1907 and an average of 39 days during the last 10 years. The Kotri gauge showed even better results, and the level of 17 feet persisted for 79 days corresponding to 20 days in the previous year and an average of 43 during the last 10 years. Accordingly most of the canals worked satisfactorily, but the Eastern Nára System was left with a heavy deposit of silt by the rapid subsidence of the river after the floods, and the supply was inadequate for both kharíf and rabi crops. The exceptionally heavy July rains in Lower Sind, followed by a great flood in the Indus, severely tested the protective embankments during August, when the level at Kotri was higher than any previously recorded. The embankments on both sides of the river in the Lower Delta proved inadequate, and were over-topped by the flood water in some places, while breaches occurred in others. The resulting damage, however, was lessened by the fact that the country had already been flooded by the rain. North of Sukkur the embankments successfully withstood the unusual strain. The area irrigated by all classes of works in Sind was 3,354,738 acres, an increase of 569,000 acres. The gross assessed revenue amounted to Rs. 82,54,210 of which Rs. 3,53,073

were on account of direct and Rs. 79,01,137 on account of indirect receipts, the corresponding figures for 1907-1908 being Rs. 69,25,243 (Rs. 3,64,974 direct and Rs. 65,60,269 indirect).

Railways.

40. With the addition of 63 miles of line opened during the year the total length of railway open for traffic in the Bombay Presidency was 4,244 miles. Work was also in progress on the Bombay Harbour Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the extension of the Gáikwár's Mehsána Railways from Kherálu to Dábhora, and the branch line from Mirpur-Khás to Jhudo, the last two constructions being on the metre-gauge. The most important works completed during the year were an overbridge near the Chaupáti level-crossing on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway in Bombay, and the doubling of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Karla to Poona. There were no important administrative changes or innovations during the year.

Finance: General.

41. There was an increase of 89 lákhs in the gross revenue, which amounted to 15 crores 43 lákhs. The gross expenditure increased by 35 lákhs and amounted to 7 crores 20 lákhs. Of the increase in revenue 76 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs fell under the Imperial head and 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs under the Provincial. Imperial expenditure on the other hand showed an advance of only 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs, while the remaining 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs of the increase in expenditure were contributed by the Provincial head.

Imperial.

Under Imperial revenue there was a very large increase of 117 lákhs in the receipts from Opium, the causes of which are explained separately under that heading. There were also appreciable increases of 2, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs respectively in the receipts from Salt, Excise and Customs, but all other principal heads of revenue showed more or less decrease. The decrease under Land Revenue, however, was only the result of larger grants from Imperial to Provincial, which outweighed a real improvement in the collections. The decrease of 34 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs in the profits of the Mint was also apparent in part, and will be reduced by nearly one-third after adjustment of the profit on the circulation of nickel coin, but the remainder was due to the reduced coinage of rupees. The latter cause accounted for a fall of 3 lákhs in the expenditure of the Mint, which formed the only considerable decrease under Imperial expenditure and was counterbalanced principally by increases of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs under Excise and of 1 lakh each under Refunds and Drawbacks and under Assignments and Compensations. Payments on account of grain compensation, local allowances and the Royal bonus contributed to the increase under a number of heads.

Provincial.

The causes which affected the Imperial Land Revenue receipts were mainly responsible for an improvement of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs under the same head of Provincial revenue. Of other increases, the greatest was one of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs under Excise, which was principally counterbalanced by a decline of 1 lakh under Interest and by smaller decreases under Stamps, Assessed Taxes and Miscellaneous. In the case of Provincial as of Imperial expenditure the Royal bonus and other allowances formed the most general items of increase, and contributed to the largest advance—that of 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs in the cost of the Police. The same items were common to the increases of 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs under Land Revenue, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lákhs under Jails and 2 lákhs under Education in addition to specific causes in each case; while an increase of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lákhs under the head Medical was chiefly the result of large grants towards hospitals and dispensaries and towards the sanitary schemes of Municipalities. The only other noticeable increase was that of 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lákhs under Excise, where it was due to the re-organization of establishment which equally affected the same head of Imperial expenditure.

42. The coinage of silver was very much reduced in the year and only ^{Mint} 12 crores of rupees were struck compared with 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores in the previous year, and over 16 crores in 1906-1907. The coinage of nickel was also less by 39 per cent. The value of gold bullion and coin tendered in exchange for rupees fell from 567 lakhs in the previous year to 51 lakhs in the year under review. Owing to the reduced operations both the revenue and the expenditure were considerably smaller, and the net balance against the Mint fell from 9 to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

43. In the Presidency Circle the depression of trade was reflected in a ^{Currency} smaller average monthly circulation of all denominations of notes except those of Rs. 10. Even the universal five-rupee note did not maintain the increasing popularity which it had obtained in recent years. Nevertheless, it continued to be in great demand for the payment of wages, and employers of labour took 76 per cent. of the issues. Deducting notes held in the Revenue Treasury, the average monthly circulation of all notes fell by 132 lakhs or 12 per cent. Receipts of sovereigns from the public showed a large and issues a still larger decrease, the result being net receipts of 23 lakhs in place of net issues of 119 lakhs during the previous year. In the Karáchi Circle the number of notes in circulation was fewer, but the total value rose by 58 lakhs, entirely on account of the much larger number of ten-thousand rupee notes in circulation. The recurring increase in this denomination is again explained by the extended use of telegraphic transfers which was necessitated by the tightness of the money market.

44. Except in the Southern Division, where the unsatisfactory season ^{Land Revenue} resulted in a falling off in both the demand and the collections, the year on the whole was decidedly more favourable than 1907-1908 and permitted considerable progress to be made in the collection of arrears, while fresh suspensions and remissions were comparatively limited. Accordingly the final land revenue demand, standing at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ crores, was larger by nearly 13 per cent. than in the previous year, suspensions being excluded in both cases. The collections showed a more than proportional improvement and rising by over 15 per cent. amounted to 94 per cent. of the demand, compared with a ratio of 92 per cent. in 1907-1908. The Central Division was responsible for 46 per cent. of the arrears, while the Northern and Southern Divisions and Sind claimed 19, 13 and 22 per cent. respectively.

45. The receipts of the Bombay Custom House fell only slightly behind ^{Sea Customs} _{Bombay} the record figures of the previous year. The decline was confined to import duties, which formed over 96 per cent. of the total receipts. Owing to the better rice crop the export duties on rice and rice-flour showed an improvement of 47 per cent. The percentage of expenditure on net collections rose from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{4}{5}$.

The net receipts again rose by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 11 per cent. in spite of a fall of ^{Karáchi and} _{Sind Ports.} nearly a lakh under export duty which reflected the trade results of the year.

Reduced imports of electrical appliances for the Cauvery Works in Mysore ^{Land Customs} and smaller exports of rice on account of the unfavourable crop above-gháts together resulted in a decrease of 21 per cent. in the receipts on the Portuguese Frontier. Those on the Káthiáwár Frontier also showed a small decline which was traceable to the influence of the Sinvhast year.

46. In consequence of the limitation placed by Government upon exports ^{Opium} of opium to China there was much competition during the year to secure priority of right of export by priority of payment of duty, and duty was in fact paid in advance on almost the whole quantity which could be exported during

the years 1909 and 1910, although much of this was not actually brought to Bombay. The resulting increase of no less than 125 per cent. in the duty realized on imports into Bombay accounted for the rise of over a crore in the Imperial revenue from opium. At the same time there was a rise of 73 per cent. in the actual imports into Bombay of opium on which exportation duties had been paid. There was, moreover, an expectation that the restriction would raise the prices in China just as it lowered them in Bombay, and this, combined with the anxiety not to be excluded by the limit fixed for the calendar year 1909, led to larger exports than usual during the first three months. The total quantity shipped to China during 1908-1909 thus showed an increase of 22 per cent.

Salt :
Presidency
Proper.

47. There was a small decrease in the removals of both Bárágra and sea salt, but the only noticeable feature was the growing popularity of the former in the United Provinces, one cause of which is to be found in the convenience offered by the through traffic system. Removals to many other parts of India during the previous year had been much in excess of the demand, and were necessarily reduced during the year under review. Local merchants in the meanwhile were withholding removals in anticipation of a further reduction of duty. Owing to the adverse season the reserve stock of Bárágra salt again diminished, notwithstanding the new pâns which had been opened in the previous year; but an increase of 12 lâkhs of maunds in manufactures of sea salt resulted in a considerably improved balance. The most satisfactory result of the year was the proof which it afforded of the benefit derived by customers from the reduction of duty, which had almost everywhere been accompanied by an equal or greater fall in price. The number of offences has similarly responded, and during the year amounted only to half the figures of 1908-1907.

Sind.

In Sind there was an increase in production and a small decrease in sales. The exceptional monsoon caused some temporary dislocation of trade, and the average rate of consumption was accordingly slightly less. The average selling price again fell, providing further justification for the reduction of duty and the abolition of the license system.

Aden.

Issues from the Arab Salt Works at Aden showed some reduction, but there was a considerable increase in the quantity of salt exported by the Italian Salt Company.

Excise :
Presidency.

48. The Excise revenue rose by $4\frac{1}{2}$ lâkhs or 3 per cent., and amounting in all to $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores exceeded the average of the preceding three years by 23 lâkhs. Only in the case of toddy, opium and hemp drugs, however, was there any increase in consumption. There was a marked decrease in the sales of country spirit, and receipts from still-head duty fell by 6 lâkhs. The net increase in the revenue from country spirit was chiefly due to the introduction into nine more districts of the Contract Supply system. The district monopoly system now survives only in the Konkan. As a result, the receipts from license fees in the auction districts increased by 9 lâkhs. The experiment of managing two shops departmentally throughout the year demonstrated that in 1907-1908 liquor had been sold in the private shops at a price far exceeding that allowed by the licenses. The number of liquor shops was further reduced during the year, but the decrease in consumption was chiefly due to other causes, principal among which were the Sindhast year, the enhancement of duty in a few areas and the high price of necessaries of life. The semi-political temperance agitation which marked the year had no appreciable effect beyond causing temporary local fluctuations. The revenue from toddy showed a small decrease, but the consumption was larger. The increase where it occurred is attributed to the high wages

earned by the toddy-drinking classes. The revenue from foreign liquors and Indian-manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates increased by a lakh, but owing to the enhanced duty the quantity of fermented liquors imported fell by 31 per cent. The sales of opium were larger by 3,000 lbs. and the excise opium revenue exhibited an advance of 2 lakhs. In addition to a number of local causes the increase in consumption appears most generally due to the unchanged rate of issue and better management by farmers, while the stricter supervision exercised by Government establishments deterred illicit dealing. The number of Abkári offences shows an increase of 11 per cent., but this and the higher percentage of convictions are chiefly attributable to the greater activity of the Excise staff, among whom the good results of the recent re-organization are beginning to show themselves.

There was a small net increase in the total excise revenue of Sind. The Sind only noticeable fluctuations were a decrease of 3 per cent., both in the sales of country spirit and in the revenue derived therefrom, and a rise of 9 per cent. in the receipts from intoxicating drugs.

An increase of 41 per cent. in the Abkári revenue of Aden was principally Aden contributed by duty on imported foreign liquors, which regained its normal proportions after the unusual decrease of the year before.

49. The realizations under the Act showed a comparatively small increase. ^{Cotton Duties Act} The causes which have already been noticed as affecting the whole import trade of the Presidency, and especially that of cotton piece-goods, similarly influenced the local production of woven goods, in which the advance was far from proportional to the continued increase in the number of mills. The yarn trade, however, revived in response to a larger demand from China, and the value of yarn exported to that country advanced by nearly 2 crores of rupees.

50. The contraction of trade resulted in a fall of $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh in the realizations ^{Stamps} under the Stamp Act in the Presidency Proper, but increased litigation in Karáchi added $\frac{1}{2}$ lakh to the receipts under the Court Fees Act.

51. The final demand showed a decrease of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or nearly 3 per cent., ^{Income Tax} while the collections fell by more than a lakh or about 2 per cent. The decline was largely due to the reduced profits of the Mill Industry. There was a fall also in railway earnings, among which those of the Southern Marátha Railway were transferred to the Madras Presidency for purposes of taxation.

52. There was a small increase in the receipts of District Funds, but the ^{Local Funds} charges again rose by $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and exceed the income by $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs. The accounts of each of the 25 funds were audited, and all were found solvent. The closing balance of Cantonment Funds showed a moderate decrease. The causes mentioned in last year's report again led to an improvement in the income of the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund. With one exception all Medical and Charitable Funds have now been removed from the books of the Accountant General's office.

53. The vital statistics of the year afford satisfactory evidence of a return ^{Births and Deaths} to normal conditions, the birth-rate being the highest and the death-rate the lowest since 1900, while the former exceeded the latter for the third time within the period. There was an increase of 49,668 in the number of births recorded among the native population, and the birth-rate per thousand rose from 33.03 to 35.72. The improvement was shared by every district except East Khándesh and Sholápur, and was accompanied by a general decrease in the death-rate to which Thána, Bijápur, the Panch Maháls and Karáchi formed the only exceptions

The total decrease in the number of deaths was 104,768, and the net births therefore rose from 3,927 in the previous year to 158,363 in the year under review, while the death-rate declined from 32.82 to 27.15 per thousand compared with an average of 37.00 for the five preceding years. The decrease in mortality was chiefly due to the abatement of plague, deaths from which fell from 93,609 to 27,345, the lowest figure since the commencement of the epidemic in 1897. There were fewer deaths from all other principal diseases with the exception of small-pox, while the mortality from cholera fell from 7,656 to 1,759 and is the smallest recorded for 20 years. In view of the continued dearth of food-grains the returns again illustrate the fact that as an influence upon vital statistics prices are altogether subordinate to fluctuations in the chief epidemics.

Emigration and Immigration.

54. Emigration from Bombay to South Africa still continues on the small scale to which it was reduced by the colonial immigration laws. In addition, both Bombay and Karáchi annually send out small contingents of artizans to Mombasa, whence they return after three years' service on the Uganda Railway. Within the Presidency there are no signs of any permanent shifting of population, and only the usual periodical movements of labour manifested themselves during the year. Such movements invariably bear a close relation to the character of the season and possess great economic value; the tendency being for a good harvest to attract the necessary labour from outside, while a bad season is followed by an exodus in search of work either in more favoured tracts or in large centres where labour is always in demand. It was largely an automatic adjustment of this character that saved Bijápur from the necessity of relief works during the year. Similarly the poorness of the *rabi* crops in many parts of the Deccan released a large volume of labour for which the usual market was provided by the cotton factories in Khándesh, the sugarcane-crushing works in Poona, the Godáveri canal works and other Government and Railway undertakings in Násik, the quarries in Kolába and agricultural operations generally both within and without the Presidency. The large cotton-growing districts of Gujarát and in particular the ginning factories of Ahmedabad give employment chiefly to the inhabitants of the neighbouring Native States, and work on the canals in Sind similarly attracts immigrants from Kutch and Káthiawár. But, the most important outlet for labour is found in the mills and docks of Bombay City. These form a perennial resource from which the inhabitants of the Deccan and Konkan Districts within easy reach are accustomed to supplement their agricultural earnings; but in an unfavourable season such as that under review they absorbed even larger numbers than usual, while the Ratnágiri District once more sent nearly a quarter of its total population.

Medical Relief.

55. With a net increase of 14 the number of medical institutions open at the end of the year stood at 718. Excluding the figures of private non-aided institutions and those which serve only special sections of the public, the number of patients showed a small increase, but remained considerably behind the figures of 1906. In all, more than two million persons were treated during the year. Practically one-third of the whole number were females, a considerable advance compared with the previous year when the proportion was 28 per cent. In-door patients as usual formed a very small minority, amounting only to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all the persons treated. In all parts of the Presidency malarial fevers were more prevalent than usual. There was a regrettable increase of 14 per centum in the number of cases of tubercular diseases, principally in Sind, Gujarát and the Deccan. The advance is partly due to more accurate diagnosis, but after allowing for this there is too much reason to believe that consumption is

actually gaining ground. There was an increase of 2 lakhs in the total expenditure upon medical relief, and the proportion covered by Government contributions rose from 54 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

56. The number of admissions was larger than in the previous year but ^{Lunatic} _{Asylums} slightly less than the average of the *trienium*. The total population of the asylums showed a normal increase. A rise of 1 lakh in the total expenditure was again chiefly attributable to the progress of new works. There is still overcrowding in most asylums, but the pressure will be relieved by the completion of the new asylum which is now under construction at Yerávda.

57. Sanitary progress continues to be delayed by want of funds both in sanitation towns and rural districts, and at any rate in the latter has to contend against a general indifference on the part of the population. Assisted, however, by Government grants amounting to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, District Municipalities devoted an expenditure of 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 21 per cent. of their income to the improvement of water-supply, drainage and conservancy, while Local Boards assigned 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs or 5 per cent. of their income to similar objects. The work of the Port Health Officers, including the supervision of the Red Sea Pilgrim traffic, continued to be performed satisfactorily.

58. During the year there was an increase of nearly 13 per cent. in the ^{Vaccination} number of primary vaccinations and of 28 per cent. in the number of re-vaccinations. In both cases the ground lost during the two preceding years was more than regained. Upon the completion of the new buildings at the Belgaum Vaccine Dépôt the use of preserved lymph will be extended to the whole of the Presidency including Sind.

59. Although rinderpest was present in every district of the Presidency ^{Veterinary} except Sholápur, its virulence greatly diminished, and the number of reported deaths fell by nearly 15,000 compared with figures of the preceding year, or by over 20,000 compared with those of 1906-1907. The number of inoculations was proportionately less. An outbreak of the disease in Karáchi during the year proved the comparative immunity of Sindhi cattle.

60. The year was marked by a considerable advance in all branches of ^{Education} educational work. Both public and private institutions contributed to an increase of 43,168 or 5 per cent. in the total number of pupils, which surpassed even the advance recorded in the previous year. The abatement of plague, however, again afforded some automatic assistance, since scholastic work was less interrupted by epidemics of this disease. Of the whole number receiving instruction 90 per cent. attended public institutions subject to Government inspection. Female education continued to make good progress, since, although forming only 15 per cent. of the total, the number of female pupils rose by 9,377 or 9 per cent., a more than proportional increase. The year's additions to the number of schools resulted in a reduced average of 16.1 square miles to each village with a school in British districts. There is still an opening for primary schools in some 1,650 villages, for the establishment of which further funds are yearly being provided. The total expenditure on education increased by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, amounting in all to over a crore. The Government contribution was larger by over 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs and formed 46 per cent. of the total figure in British districts. Collegiate institutions showed better results during the year, and in all the various Arts and Science Examinations there was a simultaneous rise both in the number of candidates and the percentage of passes. Comparatively few, however, appeared for the Science Examinations,

and it is hoped that the improved *curriculum* now under the consideration of the University will attract more Science students. The increasing popularity of Secondary Education appears from a rise of 8 per cent. in the number of pupils. The number of candidates for Matriculation increased by no less than 18 per cent., but the results showed considerable deterioration. There was also a large increase in the number appearing for the School Final Examination, but here again the percentage of passes remained as low as 40. It is hoped that the substitution of personal for local pay, by removing the necessity of transfer upon promotion, will effect a much needed improvement in the efficiency of the teaching staff of secondary schools. Primary Education absorbed an expenditure of $47\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or 40 per cent. of the whole educational outlay. There was an increase of 2 per cent. in the number of schools and of 5 per cent. in the total attendance. A substantial improvement was effected during the year in the position of assistant teachers by raising their minimum pay to Rs. 9, and a special grant was assigned from Provincial funds for this purpose. Sind as before was the only division where Primary Education made no advance and more progress cannot apparently be expected until the Mahomedans evince a greater appreciation of its benefits. The Vernacular Final Examination attracted fewer candidates, but the percentage of success was higher than in the previous year. Classes for aboriginal tribes and depressed classes showed their usual slow rate of progress, but an improvement is expected when the plan of training boys of these classes to become masters begins to bear fruit. The various Training Colleges and Technical Schools continued to do useful work. Among these the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute at Bombay further improved its equipment. A rise in the number of candidates for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination reflects the growing demand for Commercial Education. Everywhere the interest in games and gymnastic exercises is well maintained, but the facilities for this branch of education often leave much to be desired.

**Yeravda
Reformatory
School.**

61. With the additional buildings completed during the year the Reformatory now provides sufficient accommodation for all present requirements. Notwithstanding the prevalence of plague in the vicinity the health of the boys remained good. The increased number of escapes occurred principally among boys serving out on license. The good results of the system are apparent from the fact that 93 per cent. of the discharged boys concerning whom information is available are now maintaining themselves by honest labour. A large number, however, remained untraced.

Literature.

62. The output of literature increased by about 47 per cent. and nearly equalled that of the year 1906-1907. Religion was the predominating subject and claimed no less than 23 per cent. both of the total publications and of the year's increase. Poetry came next in importance with a proportion of 13 per cent. Although no other subject could account for as much as 5 per cent. of the volume of literature, there were marked increases in the number of publications upon Arts, History, Medicine, Philosophy and Politics. While the subject of Politics as such could only muster 20 publications, it engrossed much of the Poetry produced and coloured much of the History; and to its influence may no doubt be traced the decline in the more literary fields of Drama and Fiction.

Native Press.

63. Although the Extremist section of the Native Press succeeded in attracting chief notice to itself during the year, it is fortunately not typical of Bombay journalism as a whole. Besides a small but weighty group of loyal publications there exists a large body of Congress or Moderate papers which,

though consistently in opposition to the present form of government, are not less genuinely antagonistic to the methods of the Extremists. During the year the papers of this section generally showed a willingness to discuss questions in a reasonable spirit and seldom allowed their dissent to degenerate into mere captiousness. Their appreciation of the Royal Message, and of the scheme of Indian Reforms was as unreserved as their condemnation of the anarchical outrages in Bengal was outspoken, and the principal enactments of the Supreme Legislative Council found a considerable amount of support in their writings. The Extremist papers on the other hand were characterized by an even greater determination than before to find a grievance in every public event. Their indiscriminate disapproval extended even to the proposed Constitutional Reforms, of which they impugned alike the reality and the motives. In contrast to this attitude they found no difficulty in attributing the purest motives to the perpetrators of crimes in Bengal, and in their faint condemnation and sympathetic excuses scarcely disguised their approbation of the crimes themselves. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that the consequent series of press prosecutions, for which the year was remarkable, seems to have exercised a sobering influence, and that at the close of the year a more restrained tone was prevalent in journalism of this class. Another welcome feature of the year was the respect and appreciation which commonly distinguished any personal references in the Press to Their Excellencies Lord Minto and Sir George Clarke.

64. The Elephanta Caves claimed first attention during the year, in Archæology. consequence of a great fall of rock which had occurred at the entrance in the course of the monsoon. In order to prevent a repetition of the collapse, it was found necessary to strengthen the supports of the roof by re-building missing and damaged columns. Among other works of conservation the most important was the restoration of the great cornice of the Gol Gumbaz at Bijápur, which was carried to completion. Archæological investigations in Rájputána resulted in the discovery of an inscription of unusual interest, which was recovered through the exertions of Pandit Gaurishankar Ojha. The tablets, which have now been pieced together, contain a valuable account of the ancient history of Mewár. In Sind the remains of a large Buddhist establishment were discovered near Mirpurkhás, and a closer exploration of the site is proposed. On the other hand further investigation of the Bráhmanabad remains proved that no more discoveries of value were likely to result from their conservation.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF BOMBAY, 1908-1909.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Tributary States.

1. In the following review of the administration of the Native States under the political supervision of the Government of Bombay the States are arranged in groups according to their geographical position. The States of Káthiáwár and North Gujárat, forming the most important group, lie mostly to the north of the Narbada and comprise an area more than twice as large as that of all the remaining States. The South Gujárat States, which lie to the south of the Tápti, are comparatively unimportant. The Maráthá States fall into four groups. The North and South Konkan groups lie below the gháts to the north and south of Bombay respectively. The Deccan and Southern Maráthá Country States are situated in the southern and eastern portions of the Deccan plateau. The province of Sind contains one State. The Settlement at Aden, including Perim, directly administered by the Government of Bombay, is also included in this review.

2. The total area of these States is 62,939 square miles; the population according to the census of 1901 is 6,950,983; and the gross revenue is Rs. 4,69,65,404.

I.—NORTH GUJARAT.

1.—CUTCH.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Mahárájá Shri Mirza Raja Savai Sir Khengarji Bihádúr, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Bhuj; *Caste*—Jadeja Rájput, Hindu; *Age*—42 years, Educated privately at Bhuj; *Has male heirs*.

Area—7,816 square miles (exclusive of the Runn); *Population* (1901)—483,022; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 23,00,000; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, bajri and inferior cereals, cotton; *Manufactures*—Silver articles, coarse cotton cloth, silk-stuffs, alum and salt-petre.

1. Kumár Shri Karanji, C.I.E., died at Bhuj on 28th March 1909. His Majesty's Chief events, Secretary of State for India confirmed the decision of the Government of India in the matter of alignment of the Bombay-Sind connection Railway.

2. The average rainfall amounted to 17 inches and 90 cents against 18 inches and 28 cents last year. It was deficient in the latter part of the monsoon. The year, however, was on the whole fair. Fifteen kacha and 15 pakka wells were constructed.

3. The Police force consisted of 573 Foot, and 244 Mounted Police. The cost of the Police force was Rs. 1,49,067 against Rs. 1,60,631 last year. Offences reported to the Police numbered 798, an increase of 21. The percentage of convictions to cases sent for trial was 80·9 against 76·3. Of property worth Rs. 30,028 reported stolen, the percentage of recoveries was 59·99. Last year's figures were Rs. 34,097 and 40·93 per cent. respectively.

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GOMBAY ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1908-1909.

TRIBUTARY STATES.

Cutch and Káthiawár. 4. The number of Criminal Courts was 43 against 44 last year. They disposed of 2,393 cases against 2,118. The number of persons dealt with was 3,973, of whom 34.8 per cent. were convicted. There were 124 appeals against 119. In 81 cases the sentence was confirmed; in 18 modified; and in 11 reversed.

Prisons.

5. The inmates in the 12 prisons were 1,845 against 1,244 last year. The cost of up-keep was Rs. 16,034.

Civil justice.

6. The 49 Civil Courts disposed of 5,245 suits against 5,020 last year. Civil appeals filed during the year numbered 624 against 593, while the total disposed of decreased by 32 to 599.

Registration.

7. The number of documents registered was 1,656 against 1,739 in the previous year. Fees decreased from Rs. 8,053 to Rs. 7,599.

Municipalities.

8. The aggregate income of the 7 Municipalities decreased from Rs. 31,805 to Rs. 26,376. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 31,498 to Rs. 31,439.

Trade and customs.

9. Imports decreased from Rs. 83,78,844 to Rs. 78,82,987 and exports rose from Rs. 19,18,957 to Rs. 28,83,766. In-coming vessels numbered 3,090 against 3,388 and out-going vessels 3,915 against 4,405 last year.

Public Works.

10. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 1,45,837 against Rs. 1,79,799 in the previous year. The net earnings of the State Railway open line (11.67 miles) were Rs. 18,297 or 3.98 per cent. on the capital cost against 5.25 in the previous year.

Revenue and finance.

11. Receipts amounted to Rs. 24,83,406 against Rs. 25,28,918 and expenditure to Rs. 15,35,161 against Rs. 17,86,974. The closing balance was Rs. 27,97,260 against Rs. 22,88,490 in the preceding year.

Vital statistics.

12. Births and deaths numbered respectively 9,888 and 7,840 against 8,899 and 7,938 in the previous year.

Medical relief.

13. In the 11 hospitals and dispensaries 618 in-door and 96,260 out-door patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 34,797. There was a further recrudescence of plague resulting in 2,039 attacks and 1,685 deaths during the year. There were 15,751 vaccinations against 16,312 last year.

Education.

14. Schools numbered 133 and were attended by 7,257 pupils against 133 schools with 6,627 pupils last year. The expenses were Rs. 63,389 against Rs. 69,152 in the last year.

Miscellaneous.

15. The 11 Dabári stallions covered 69 mares, of whom 8 foaled. The Infanticide Rules were enforced as before, and there were 67 breaches of the rules with fines of Rs. 89 against 71 breaches and fines of Rs. 53 last year.

2.—KATHIAWAR.

Area—20,832 square miles; Population—23,29,196; Gross Revenue—Rs. 2,00,00,000 approximately; Tribute to British Government and His Highness the Gaikwár of Baroda—Rs. 10,78,534; Military Force—2,219; Manufactures—Silk, gold and silver lace, carpets, copper and brassware.

General.

1. The Agency is divided into four Pránts under Political Agents. It contains 183 separate States and Tálukás. Jurisdiction is exercised by 82 Chiefs and Tálukdárs.

Chief events.

2. His Highness the Jám Sáheb of Nawánagar returned from England. The sanad of Mahárája was conferred upon His Highness Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Thákor Sáheb of Bhavnagar. His Highness the Ráj Sáheb of Dhrangadra was appointed a K.C.S.I., and His Highness the Nawáb of Junágadh was appointed a G.C.S.I. His Highness Bhavsinhji, Rána Sáheb of Porbandar, died, and Thákor Sáheb Dolatsinhji of Limbdi was installed.

His Excellency Lord Kitcheuer paid visits to Verával, Junágadh and Bhávnagar.

Season and crops.

3. The rainfall was sufficient in quantity but not well distributed. The later rain failed altogether. The outturn of crops was, however, from 8 to 10 annas, the supplies of fodder and water were sufficient, and wages were high.

Police.

4. The total strength of the States and Agency Police was 7,381 and the cost Rs. 10,79,576. Of accused persons sent for trial the percentage of convictions was 65.62 for the States and 69.31 for the Agency Police. The percentages of stolen property recovered were 56.23 and 52.92 respectively.

Criminal justice.

5. In the 21 Agency Courts and in the Courts of the States 17,857 offences involving 21,733 persons were reported. Of these, 7,391 or 34 per cent. were convicted. The Chief Court of Criminal Justice disposed of 20 sessions cases against 37 in the previous year. The Agency Courts disposed of 38 criminal appeals and the States Courts of 579. The Court of the Agent to the Governor decided 21 revision applications.

Prisons.

6. There are 14 Agency jails and 124 State prisons. The number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year was 902. The daily average was 874 and the total cost Rs. 1,04,186.

Civil justice.

7. In the 20 Original Civil Courts of the Agency 1,537 cases and in the States Courts 22,859 cases were disposed of, leaving the number of pending cases 223 and 2,253 respectively.

• In the Court of the Agent to the Governor 83 appeals were disposed of and 26 were pending ^{TEIBUTARY STATES.} at the close of the year. In the Appellate Courts of the States 1,338 appeals were disposed of ^{Káthiawád and} and 274 remained pending. The Agent to the Governor disposed of 95 political appeals. ^{Pálánpur Agency.}

8. In the Agency Courts 261 deeds and in the States Courts 4,928 deeds were registered. ^{Registration.} The total value was Rs. 30,42,622.

9. The total expenditure on Public Works during the year was Rs. 26,14,829, of which Public Works works costing Rs. 2,18,815 were carried out by the Agency Engineer.

10. The approximate revenue of the Province is Rs. 2,00,00,000. A loan of Rs. 45,000 ^{Revenue and} was granted to the Láthi State. The total amount recovered on account of Government loans ^{finance.} was Rs. 5,53,116 and the balance outstanding was Rs. 45,2,726.

11. The receipts and expenditure of the Consolidated Local Fund were respectively ^{Local funds.} Rs. 2,19,010 and Rs. 2,09,994, against Rs. 1,94,791 and Rs. 1,95,098 in the previous year. Receipts and expenditure of Excluded Local Funds increased to Rs. 2,23,914 and Rs. 1,65,930 respectively.

12. Exports by sea amounted to Rs. 2,44,04,807 and imports to Rs. 2,32,03,087, ^{Trade.} showing a decrease in exports of Rs. 77,14,774 and in imports of Rs. 4,18,629. Rail-borne local trade amounted to Rs. 6,68,428 and foreign trade to Rs. 3,23,303 in exports and Rs. 2,14,987 in imports.

13. There were 78,546 births and 52,460 deaths against 74,045 and 59,369 last year. ^{Vital statistics.} The rates *per mille* were respectively 33.12 and 22.6. There were 2,676 deaths from plague during the year.

14. There were 116 hospitals and dispensaries in the Province, of which 18 were under ^{Medical.} the Agency Surgeon. In all, 6,717 in-door and 6,90,279 out-door patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 2,99,649. In the Ráj-khanji Hospital for women 164 in-door and 1,409 out-door patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 15,032. Vaccinations and re-vaccinations numbered 81,048, an increase of 5,824 on last year's figures. The cost was Rs. 20,781, or a decrease of Rs. 9,670.

15. The number of schools increased from 1,338 to 1,366 and the number of pupils from ^{Education.} 82,908 to 87,574. Of these, 71,031 were boys and 16,543 girls. The total cost was Rs. 9,19,581 an increase of Rs. 29,035.

16. There were 40 Rájkumárs on the roll, a decrease of 1. The receipts, including Gov- ^{Rájkumár College.} ernment grant, amounted to Rs. 1,70,291, and the expenditure, including refund of advances, to Rs. 91,724.

17. The number of stallions maintained was 36, a decrease of 10. Horse-breeding has not been found remunerative by any State.

18. The number of estates fell to 644, 39 having been released from attachment and 1 newly taken under management. ^{Managed estates.}

3.—PÁLANPUR AGENCY.

<i>Ruling Chiefs (First Class).</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>
His Highness Sir Sher Pálánpur	... Lohani, Pathán,	57	Privately	... Has male heir.	
Muhammad Khan Zorawar	Mahomedan.				
Khan, G.C.I.E.					
His Highness Muhammad Rádhanpur	... Babi Mahomedan	23	Rájkumár College,	Has no male heir.	
Sher Khan Bismilla Khan	Pathán.		Rájkot.		
Babi.					

Area.—6,392 square miles; Population—468,371; Gross Revenue (approximately)—Rs. 12,66,335; Tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár of Baroda—Rs. 44,052; Military Force—815; Principal Articles of Production—Wheat, rice, jowár, bajri, cotton, gram, sarsav and mug.

1. The Agency comprises two first class States—Pálánpur and Rádhanpur—and certain General, minor States and petty Tálukas.

2. The principal events were the deaths of the representative Tálukdárs of Makdala and ^{Chief events.} Tiprala.

3. The boundary dispute between the Pálánpur and Sirohi States is still unsettled.

4. Rainfall was heavy in July and August and the latter rain altogether failed. The maximum was 47.61 and minimum 18.98. However the average yield of the monsoon crop was from 6 to 8 annas and that of the rabi from 10 to 14 annas; wages were high; and the condition of the people was satisfactory.

5. The total strength of the States and Agency Police was 1,285 and the cost Police. Rs. 1,91,426. Offices reported to the Police numbered 1,575 against 1,640 last year. Out of property worth Rs. 5,784 reported as stolen, the percentage of recoveries was 47.3. Last year's figures were 24,128 and 48 respectively.

Relations with other
States.
Season and crops.

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TRIBUTARY STATES. 6. The number of Courts was 38 and the number of persons convicted 933 against 888 last year. Of a total of 62 appeals 30 were confirmed, 13 modified, 15 reversed and 4 otherwise disposed of.

Criminal justice. 7. In the 21 jails and lock-ups, there were 1,176 inmates against 1,094 last year. The cost of maintenance was Rs. 10,090.

Civil justice. 8. Out of a total of 5,169 suits, 3,557 were decided against 3,440 last year. The number of civil appeals received was 180. One hundred and eight were disposed of compared with 130 last year.

Registration. 9. The number of documents registered was 405, an increase of 2, the fees being Rs. 1,174 against Rs. 852 last year.

Municipalities. 10. There were no municipalities under the Agency jurisdiction. There were 4 municipalities under the Pálānpur and Rádbánpur States with an aggregate income of Rs. 11,012 supplemented by State grants, and an expenditure of Rs. 17,282.

Public Works. 11. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 57,805 against Rs. 51,730 last year.

Revenue and finance. 12. The gross revenue of Pálānpur, Rádbánpur, Tharad and Wāo amounted to Rs. 14,71,081 against Rs. 12,98,392 and the gross expenditure to Rs. 12,71,563 against Rs. 12,64,671 of last year.

Local funds. 13. There was an opening balance of Rs. 96,881. Receipts totalled Rs. 1,86,972 and expenditure Rs. 1,66,091.

Vital statistics. 14. The number of births (11,094) shows an increase of 200 and the number of deaths (8,182) an increase of 348.

Medical. 15. The number of dispensaries was 15. The number of patients rose from 51,494 to 58,193 and the expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,058 to 29,681. Eighteen thousand eight hundred and six persons were vaccinated by 12 vaccinators at a cost of Rs. 3,913.

Education. 16. At the 79 schools in the Agency there was a daily attendance of 2,536 against 2,579 last year.

4.—MAHI KA'NTIA.

Principal Ruling Chief—His Highness Major-General Mahimájá Dhírāj Sir Pratáb Singh Bahádúr, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., L.L.D., A.-D.-C., Mahrája of I'dar; *Residence*—Ahmednagar; *Castes*—Ráthod Rájput, Hindu; *Age*—64 years; *Educated* privately; *Holm*—His adopted heir.

Area—3,124 square miles; *Population*—3,61,545; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 11,86,926; *Tribute to His Highness the Gáldávár of Barwára* I'dar Rs. 30,340; sixty-two small States Rs. 96,169; *Principal Articles of Production*—Wheat, grain, cotton and all common grains, marble and chalk; *Manufactures*—Dyed cloth.

General. 1. The Agency consists of the First Class State of I'dar and sixty-two smaller States.

Principal events. 2. The principal events were an increase of two guns in the salute of His Highness the Mahrája of I'dar granted as a personal distinction, the death of Jaswatsi ghji Mahrája of Danta, the succession of Hamirsinghji to the Gádi of Danta and of Ratan singhji to the Khadal Gádi.

Season and crops. 3. The rainfall was normal, but the kharif crop suffered from its temporary excess and early cessation. The rabi crop was, however, good, yielding 12 to 16 annas in the rupee.

Frontier questions. 4. Peace was preserved on the frontier. Border Courts with Kotra (Mewár), Kherwára (Mewár) and Dungarpur were held.

Police. 5. The total strength of Police was 1,281 of whom 99 were kept up by I'dar, 515 by the Agency and 374 by the smaller States. The total cost of up-keep was Rs. 2,16,836. The number of offences reported to the Police rose from 513 to 530. The percentage of convictions obtained by the Agency Police was 72.4, by the Barwára Police 54.4 and by the I'dar Police 35.7. The work of the Agency Police shows improvement while that of the Barwára Police is less satisfactory than in the previous year. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 20,375 against Rs. 19,599 in the previous year. The property recovered was valued at Rs. 4,705 against Rs. 4,061 in the previous year. The percentage of recoveries by the Agency Police was 57.3, by the Barwára Police 24.09 and by the I'dar Police 16.15.

Criminal justice. 6. In 893 cases the Magistracy dealt with 1,784 persons, of whom 626 were convicted. The Political Agent disposed of 9 appeals in 6 of which sentence was confirmed and in 1 reversed. One application was rejected and one referred for further inquiry. In I'dar 12 appeals were received out of which 5 were rejected and 7 heard. The sentence was confirmed in 2 cases, modified in 1 and reversed in 2, and 2 were referred for further enquiry.

Prisons. 7. In the 30 Agency Jails (including five Lock-ups in Thána Circles) 570 persons were detained at an average cost of Rs. 196-1-3. In the 16 I'dar Jails the persons detained numbered 99 and the expenses amounted to Rs. 1,912.

8. The number of Civil Courts was 40. They disposed of 1,702 original suits, leaving in arrears 239 against 282 in the previous year. The Appellate Courts disposed of 39 appeals, leaving arrears of 16 against 10 in the previous year.

TRIBUTARY STATES,
*Mahi Kánptha
and Rewa Kánptha.*
Civil justice.

9. In the Agency the number of documents registered was 225 against 229 in the previous year and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 1,563 against Rs. 1,295 in the previous year. In I'dar the number of documents registered was 233 against 162 and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 759 against Rs. 595 in the year before.

10. The outlay under Public Works was Rs. 58,630 of which Rs. 48,646 was spent by Public Works I'dar.

11. The gross revenue of the Agency was Rs. 14,75,005 and the expenditure Revenue and finance Rs. 14,28,360. The gross revenue receipts of I'dar excluding subordinate Jagirs amounted to Rs. 5,74,289 against Rs. 4,71,629. The total expenditure of the State amounted to Rs. 3,83,805 against Rs. 6,42,609 in the previous year.

12. The Agency revenue from stamps was Rs. 4,402 against Rs. 3,612 in the previous Stamps year.

13. Births and deaths numbered 10,523 and 6,603 respectively compared with 9,313 Vital statistics, and 6,070 in the previous year. The mortality from plague was 297 compared with 452 in the previous year.

14. In the 17 Hospitals and Dispensaries 73,514 patients were treated at a cost of Medical relief. Rs. 25,136. There were 11,466 vaccinations.

15. The total number of schools was 132, the number of pupils 6,549 and the cost of Education, maintenance Rs. 35,937, against 129 schools, 6,205 pupils and a cost of Rs. 33,506 in the preceding year.

5.—REWA KANTHA.

1st and 2nd Class Ruling Chiefs.	Residence.	Caste.	Age.	Where educated.	Heirs.
His Highness Mähárána Rájpipla Shri Chhatrasinghji Gambhirsinghji.	... Gohil Hindu.	Rájput, 47	Rájkumarí Rájkot.	College, Has male heirs.	
Mähárával Shri Fattich- Chhota Udepur singhji Motisinghji.	Chawán Hindu.	Rájput, 25	Do.	... Has male heir.	
Mähárával Shri Ranjit- Bária singhji Mansisinghji.	Khichi Rájput, Hindu.	Chawán 23	Do.	... Has no male heir.	
Mähárána Shri Sir Wa- Lunaváda khatsinghji Dalel- singhji, K.C.I.E.	... Solunki Hindu.	Rájput, 49	Do.	... Has male heirs.	
Mähárána Shri Jorawar- Sunth singhji Pratapsinghji.	Punwar Hindu.	Rájput, 28	Do.	... Has male heir.	

Area—4,980 square miles; Population—4,79,065; Gross Revenue—Rs. 24,05,447; Tribute to His Highness the Gáikwár—Rs. 1,30,801; Tribute to British Government—Rs. 24,382; Military Force—1,192; Principal Articles of Production—Rice, wheat, bájú, jowári, cotton, maize, gram, mowra and timber; Manufactures—Nil.

1. The Agency comprises the first class State of Rájpipla with five second class States, General, five minor States, and a number of petty talukás grouped under two Thána Circles. One second class State, Bálásinor, and three minor States continue under Agency management.

2. The Chief of Bária, Mähárával Shri Ranjitsinghji, was installed on the *gádi*. The Chief events. Thákors of Ráyka and Anghad attained majority and were placed in charge of their talukás.

3. The rainfall was short in some parts and in others unevenly distributed. The maximum fall was 49 inches 44 cents and the minimum 26 inches 98 cents. The season, however, was generally favourable.

4. The total strength of the Police was 1,388 against 1,228 in the previous year. Out Police of 1,008 persons sent up for trial, 696 were convicted. The value of stolen property amounted to Rs. 12,996 against Rs. 22,790 in the previous year, and recoveries increased from 30 per cent. to 41 per cent.

5. The persons dealt with by the Magistracy numbered 2,789 or 245 more than in the Criminal justice. preceding year.

6. The number of jails was increased from 22 to 27 and the inmates totalled 622 against Prisons. 624 in the previous year.

7. Including arrears, the total number of suits entertained was 4,881, of which 3,053 Civil justice. were disposed of, leaving a balance of 1,328 at the close of the year.

8. The number of dispensaries was increased from 19 to 23, and patients numbered Medical relief. 1,38,130 against 99,638 in the previous year. The cost decreased from Rs. 34,857 to Rs. 34,482. Vaccinations and re-vaccinations totalled 21,197, an increase of 336 over last year's figures.

TALUQUAN STATES.

9. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 26,55,935 against Rs. 24,37,083 in the year preceding and the expenditure to Rs. 25,45,744 against Rs. 22,24,294.

Revenue and
Education.

10. With an addition of 4, the schools numbered 179, with 9,104 pupils on the rolls against 8,818 in the previous year.

6.—CAMBAY.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawâb Jafar Ali Khan Hussen Yawar Khân Sâhib Bahâdur; *Caste*—Moghul (Shia); *Age*—61; Educated at Cambay; *Has no male issue*.

Area—350 square miles; *Population* (1901)—75,225; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 5,43,618; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 21,924; *Military Force*—236; *Principal Articles of Production*—Jowâri, bâjri, kôdra, rice, wheat, cotton, pulses, oil-seeds and tobacco; *Manufactures*—Cotton and silk cloths, carpets, and articles of agate and cornelian.

Rainfall.

1. Rainfall was sufficient in quantity but not seasonable.

Police.

2. The police numbered 170 and cost Rs. 23,604. One hundred and eighty-one persons were arrested, of whom 68.5 per cent. were convicted against 68.88 last year. The value of stolen property rose from Rs. 4,048 to Rs. 5,230 and the percentage of recovery fell from 53.47 to 46.57.

Criminal justice.

3. Five hundred and seventy-six cases were sent for trial against 508 in the previous year. Of the 1,051 persons tried 374 were convicted. There were 20 appeals, in 15 of which the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed and in 5 modified.

Prisons.

4. The daily average of jail population was 24 against 21.39 last year and the cost Rs. 2,244 against Rs. 2,499.

Civil Courts.

5. The Civil Courts disposed of 1,349 out of 1,524 cases. The Sardârs' Court disposed of 4 cases. The Appellate Courts heard 83 appeals. The decisions of lower Courts were confirmed in 39 cases, reversed in 21 and amended in 12. One case was sent back for re-trial and 10 were compromised.

Registration.

6. Eight hundred and twenty-six documents were presented for registration against 710 in the previous year. The registration fees rose from Rs. 5,611 to Rs. 6,805.

Public Works.

7. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 42,152. The gross earnings of the Cambay Railway amounted to Rs. 44,098.

Revenue and finance.

8. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 5,74,012 and Rs. 4,10,289 against Rs. 6,84,568 and Rs. 4,55,207 respectively in the previous year.

Medical relief.

9. The four medical institutions had an average daily attendance of 427.2 against 387.7 last year. The cost to the State was Rs. 7,109.

Vital statistics.

10. The number of births was 2227 or 29.60 *per mille* and of deaths 1,852 or 24.62 *per mille* against ratios *per mille* of 28.22 and 27.07 respectively in the previous year.

Municipality.

11. The income of the Cambay Municipality was Rs. 12,409 and its expenditure was Rs. 15,847; the deficit was made up by the State.

Education.

12. In the 37 schools in the State the average attendance was 1,689.9 against 1,457.1 last year. The cost of education fell from Rs. 17,921 to Rs. 15,528.

II.—SOUTH GUJARAT.

I.—DHARAMPUR, BÁNSDA AND SACHIN.

<i>Ruling Chiefs.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>	<i>Caste.</i>	<i>Age.</i>	<i>Where educated.</i>	<i>Heirs.</i>
Mâhârâna Shri Mohandevji Narayandevji.	Dharampur ...	Sisodia Râjput ...	46	Râj Kumâr College, Râjkot.	Has male heir.
Mahârâval Shri Pratapsinghji Gulab Singhji.	Bânsda ...	Solanki Râjput ...	45	Do. ...	Do.
Nawâb Sidi Ibrahim Muhammad Yakut Khan Mubazarat Daula Nâsrat Jang Bahâdur, A.D.-O.	Sachin ...	Suni Mahomedan.	22	Do. ...	Do.

Area—961 square miles; *Population* (1901)—161,432; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 10,14,554; *Tribute to British Government*—Rs. 9,154; *Military Force*—261; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nâgâli, jowâri, gram, pulses, sugarcane, molasses; *Manufactures*—Cotton cloth.

General.

1. This group consists of the three second class States of Dharampur, Bânsda and Sachin.

Season and crops.

2. The rainfall was sufficient and fairly distributed and the outturn of crops was good.

3. The strength of the Police was 871 and the cost Rs. 49,748. The number of offences reported increased from 98 to 145, and that of accused sent for trial from 142 to 191. Of these, 165 were convicted, or 86.3 per cent. against 83.3 per cent. last year. Stolen property was valued at Rs. 3,041 against Rs. 762, and recoveries amounted to 57.1 against 45 per cent.

4. The number of persons brought to trial was 741, of whom 242 were convicted. Last year's corresponding figures were 622 and 166. Five appeals were disposed of.

5. The total population of the 3 prisons was 138, and the total cost Rs. 3,993, against Prisons 534 prisoners costing Rs. 5,535 in the previous year.

6. In the 5 Courts, out of a total of 272 cases 227 were disposed of against 244 last year. Civil justice. Eight appeals were decided.

7. The number of documents registered rose from 158 to 174 and the receipts from Rs. 816 Registration to Rs. 890.

8. Dharmpur and Básda are municipal towns but no tax is levied and the expenses are Municipalities. borne by the States.

9. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 1,10,148 against Rs. 96,830 last year. Public Works.

10. The gross income of the States was Rs. 11,75,308 and the expenditure Rs. 12,21,956, Revenue and against Rs. 10,87,744 and Rs. 11,55,741 respectively in the preceding year. Finance.

11. The number of births rose from 4,802 to 4,833 and that of deaths fell from 3,382 to Vital statistics. 3,060. Plague, which was prevalent last year, disappeared.

12. At the 6 dispensaries 48,645 patients were treated at a cost of Rs. 19,354 against Medical relief. 46,076 patients and a cost of Rs. 18,478 last year. Vaccinations numbered 5,875, a decrease of 563.

13. In the 56 schools the number of pupils increased by 18 to 3,167. Education.

2.—THE DÁNGS.

Area—999 square miles; Population (1901)—18,634; Gross Revenue of the Dáng Rájás—Rs. 26,864.

1. The country is divided into fourteen Dángs of very unequal area, each under the General, purely nominal rule of a Bhil Chief with the title of Rája, Náik, Pradhán or Powár.
2. The rainfall was good and fairly well distributed, and crops were generally very Season and crops. good.
3. The force consists as before of 21 men costing Rs. 2,976 annually. Police.
4. The cases tried numbered 45, a decrease of 20. Forest cases fell from 24 to 6. Criminal justice.
5. The gross income and expenditure of the Dáng Rájás was Rs. 33,020 and Rs. 32,685 Revenue and against Rs. 21,406 and 20,101 in the preceding year. finance.
6. The number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the dispensary at Ahwa was 16 Sanitary. and 1990. Vaccinations numbered 857 against 915 last year.
7. The average daily attendance at the school at Ahwa remained at 12. Two new schools Education. were opened, but the attendance was poor.

III.—NORTH KONKAN

I.—SURGÁNA.

Ruling Chief—Prataprav Shantkarrav Deshmukh; Residence—Surgána; Caste—Hindu Kunbi; Age—28 years; Educated at Surgána State School; Has male heirs.

Area—360 square miles; Population—11,532; Gross Revenue—Rs. 25,175; Tribute—Nil; Principa Articles of Production—Rice, nágli, timber.

1. Surgána is a petty State under the supervision of the Collector and Political Agent, General. Nasik. It contains 61 villages of which 46 are Kánsa, and 15 alienated.
2. Rainfall measured 71 inches 8 cents, and was well distributed. The crops were good. Season and crops.
3. The number of Police increased from 14 to 15 and the cost from Rs. 1,867 to Police. Rs. 1,984. In 6 cases reported to the Police 12 persons were arrested of whom 4 were convicted. The value of stolen property was Rs. 63, and all was recovered.
4. In 41 cases 75 persons were tried by the Deshmukh and 25 convicted. Criminal justice.
5. The inmates of the jail numbered 20, the cost being Rs. 178. Prisons.
6. The revenue was Rs. 31,867 and the expenditure Rs. 25,927, against Rs. 21,763 and Revenue and finance. Rs. 18,461 respectively in the previous year.
7. Births increased from 359 to 442 and deaths fell from 292 to 201. Vital statistics.
8. Attendance at the free school fell from 39 to 31. The expenditure remained at Education. Rs. 204.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Jáwhár and Janjira.*Ruling Chief*—Rája Krishnashah Patangshah; *Caste*—Koi; *Age*—30 years; *Has no male issue*.*Area*—310 square miles; *Population* (1901)—47,588; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 2,04,305; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—Nil; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, timber.

General. 1. The State is administered by the Rája with the assistance of his Kárbhári, under the supervision of the Collector of Thána as Political Agent.

Chief events. 2. Yuváráj Patangshah, the only son of the Rája, died on the 3rd June 1909.

Season and rainfall. 3. The rainfall at Jawhár was 112 inches and 15 cents against 116 inches and 65 cents in the previous year and an average of 96 inches and 80 cents for the last five years. The rainfall was well distributed and the outturn of crops was estimated at 12 annas in the rupee.

Police. 4. There was no change in the strength of the Police and their cost amounted to Rs. 4,554. The Police took cognizance of 35 offences, in which 52 persons were arrested, 47 sent up for trial and 35 convicted. Out of stolen property worth Rs. 294 recoveries amounted to Rs. 209.

Criminal justice. 5. Out of 246 persons dealt with in connexion with 155 offences 99 were convicted. Nine persons were received from British territory for trial by the State Courts and three were made over to British officials for a similar purpose.

Prison. 6. The admissions to the jail numbered 49. The daily average was 13 and the cost, Rs. 1,754.

Civil justice. 7. There were in all 62 suits for disposal and of these 46 were dealt with during the year. Of 6 appeals, 2 were disposed of and 4 remained pending at the end of the year. There were 59 applications for the execution of Civil Courts' decrees. Execution was effected in 52 cases.

Registration. 8. The number of documents registered was 90 and the fees realized were Rs. 195 against 100 and Rs. 156 respectively during 1907-1908.

Forests. 9. No forest area was sold for exploitation during the year pending the preparation of a Working Plan of the State forests. Out of the total receipts of Rs. 50,200 under this head, Rs. 52,000 were on account of instalments due from forest contractors in respect of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 6,309 against Rs. 7,175 in the preceding year.

Public Works. 10. The outlay on Public Works during the year amounted to Rs. 20,019 against Rs. 7,184 in 1907-1908. The increase was due to a larger expenditure on the improvement of water-supply.

Revenue and finance. 11. The gross revenue and expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,81,148 and Rs. 2,01,812 respectively, the former showing a decrease of Rs. 30,284 and the latter an increase of Rs. 23,469. Excluding deposits, etc., the net decrease was Rs. 20,175 and the net increase Rs. 26,889. The decrease under receipts and deposits was due to the cessation of forest revenue pending completion of the Working Plan. The increase in expenditure was chiefly under Public Works and the personal expenses of the Rája at Bombay and Poona. The closing balance was Rs. 4,83,461 including Rs. 4,18,800 invested in Government securities and Rs. 4,661 in the State Treasury. The State has surrendered all its salt rights to the British Government in consideration of an annual payment of Rs. 750.

Vital statistics. 12. The birth and death-rates *per mille* were 37.9 and 22.5 respectively against 35.02 and 21.7 in the previous year.

Medical. 13. The number of patients attending the State Dispensary rose from 2,091 to 2,521. The expenditure was Rs. 3,220. The number of vaccinations rose from 1,170 to 1,765.

Education. 14. In the 6 schools the attendance increased from 231 to 250. The State maintains a free library at Jawhár for the use of the public.

Miscellaneous. 15. Advances in grain amounting to 4,704 maunds were made to 1,457 persons against 2,871 maunds to 874 persons during the preceding year.

IV.—SOUTH KONKAN.

1.—JANJIRA.

Ruling Chief—His Highness Nawáb Sidi Sir Ahmad Khan Sidi Ibrahim Khan, G.C.I.E.; *Residence*—Murud, Janjira; *Caste*—Habsi, Suni Mahomedan; *Age*—47 years; Educated at the Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has no heir natural or adopted*.*Area*—377 square miles; *Population*—97,511; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 5,34,499; *Military Force*—231; *Articles of Production*—Rice, nágli, til, cocoanuts, betelnuts, timber, myrrabolans, hemp, fish, bajri, jowári, sesamum and cotton.

General. 1. The State proper and its dependency Jafrabad in Káthiawár are administered by His Highness the Nawáb Sáheb, the former under the supervision of the Collector and Political

Agent, Kolaba, and the latter under that of the Agent to the Governor in Káthiáwád. The TRIBUTARY STATES, statistical information given includes the figures of both.

Janjira and
Sávanthvádi.

2. During the year His Highness the Nawáb, accompanied by his Begum, made a tour in Chief events. Europe during which they had the honour of a private audience with Their Majesties the King-Emporor and the Queen-Empress. Their Highnesses also visitell Constantinople where they were received by His Majesty the Sultan who conferred decorations upon both of them.

3. In the State proper the rainfall of 99 inches 28 cents, slightly below the normal, Season and crops, was well distributed and the crops were good. In the dependency sesamum and cotton suffered from the deficiency of the later rains.

4. The Police force was increased from 140 to 172. The cost amounted to Rs. 19,971 Police against Rs. 17,046 in the previous year. The number of cases dealt with by the Police was 138 against 157. Of these 50 were sent for trial, and convictions were obtained in 41 cases. The values of property stolen and recovered were Rs. 2,384 and Rs. 1,775 respectively against Rs. 1,920 and Rs. 669 in the previous year.

5. The Criminal Courts of the State including the dependency disposed of 273 cases Criminal justice, implicating 539 persons, but resulting in conviction of 96 persons only compared with 248 cases, 471 accused persons and 145 convictions in the previous year. Four appeals were disposed of.

6. The total number of prisoners confined during the year was 62 against 67 in the Prisons. previous year. The total cost of the Jail Department was Rs. 1,656.

7. The number of suits including 54 from the previous year fell from 56 to 496 Civil justice, of which 454 were disposed of. Out of 29 appeals presented 25 were decided during the year.

8. The total number of documents registered was 990 and their aggregate value Registration. Rs. 4,04,723 against 1,016 and Rs. 3,67,026 in the previous year.

9. The forest revenue increased from Rs. 77,110 to Rs. 94,994, and the expenditure from Forests. Rs. 8,708 to Rs. 9,276.

10. The figures of imports and exports for Habsan were Rs. 5,58,980 and Rs. 4,20,851 Trade. respectively. Those for Jafraabád were Rs. 3,00,910 and Rs. 3,18,130. In every case a considerable decrease has occurred, while the exports from Jafraabád have fallen by more than a lakh.

11. The total expenditure of the Public Works Department amounted to Rs. 82,503 Public Works, against Rs. 87,043 in the previous year. There was a further expenditure of Rs. 12,851 on Local Fund Works.

12. The total receipts of the year rose from Rs. 7,38,534 to Rs. 7,40,064. The ex-Revenue and expenditure of Rs. 7,92,653 shows an increase of Rs. 1,67,588 over the figures of the previous year, chiefly on account of domestic or Darbár charges consequent upon His Highness' tour in Europe.

13. Realizations under this head in Janjira and Jafraabád amounted to Rs. 99,218, and A'bkári. Rs. 10,022 against Rs. 88,855 and Rs. 10,959 respectively in the previous year.

14. Births increased from 3,678 to 3,786 and deaths decreased from 2,607 to 2,523. Vital statistics.

15. In the 7 dispensaries maintained by the State 35,935 patients were treated at a cost Medical relief. of Rs. 9,526. Vaccinations numbered 3,014 against 2,807 in the previous year.

16. There are three Municipalities with a total income of Rs. 8,511 and an expenditure Municipalities. of Rs. 8,419.

17. The number of schools was increased by 2 to 61, of which 12 were girls' schools. Education.

The pupils totalled 3,468 against 3,151 in the previous year, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 26,640 against Rs. 25,947.

2—SAVANTVA'DI.

Ruling Chief—Shivram Sávant Bhonsle, Rájé Bahádár, Sar Dosái; *Residence*—Sávantvádi; *Caste*—Maráthá, Hindu; *Age*—38 years; *Educated* at Belgaum and Rájkumár College, Rájkot; *Has male heir*.

Area—925 square miles; *Population* (1901)—2,17,782; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 4,66,563; *Military Force*—240; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, milchini, wari, and coconuts; *Manufactures*—Khaskhas, gold thread and beetle-wing embroidery, horn work, toys, lacquered work, etc.

1. The total rainfall was 172.51 inches. The season was on the whole favourable and Season and crops, the crops of all kinds yielded a fair outturn.

2. The Police numbered 138 and their cost amounted to Rs. 17,822. In 243 reported Police, offences 191 persons were sent for trial, of whom 83 or 43.46 per cent, were convicted. Property valued at Rs. 7,075 was reported as stolen, of which Rs. 5,383 or 76 per cent, was recovered.

POLITICAL.

FEUDATORY STATES.

Sávantsádai and
Sátara Jágirs.
Criminal justice.

Prison.

Civil justice.

Registration.

Forests.

Public Works.

Revenue and
finance.

Local funds.

Vital statistics.

Medical relief.

Education.

3. The number of Criminal Courts was the same as last year, viz., 16. Three hundred and seventy-seven offences were reported involving 783 persons against 452 and 830 respectively last year. Of the persons tried 175 were convicted, 244 acquitted and 317 discharged, and 47 awaited trial at the close of the year. Out of 58 criminal appeals, sentences were upheld in 15, modified in 11, and reversed in 21. Three were otherwise disposed of, 2 were summarily rejected, and the remaining 6 awaited disposal.

4. There is only one prison. The total number of its inmates was 75 with a daily average of 17.48 against 107 and 26.5 respectively last year. The cost decreased from Rs. 2,533 to Rs. 2,457.

5. There were 2,624 suits for disposal or 230 more than in the last year. Of these, 1,990 were disposed of leaving a balance of 634. Out of the 131 first appeals 98 were decided and 15 out of 91 second appeals were disposed of by the Political Agent.

6. 1,807 documents of the value of Rs. 3,62,596 were registered during the year against 1,666 valued at Rs. 2,98,967 last year. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 3,843, a decrease of Rs. 909. The cost of the department increased from Rs. 1,160 to Rs. 1,508.

7. The total forest area remained the same, viz., 34,276 acres under reserved and 515 acres under protected forests. The receipts rose from Rs. 26,522 to Rs. 29,821; while the expenditure fell from Rs. 14,346 to Rs. 13,484.

8. The total expenditure on Public Works amounted to Rs. 39,272 against Rs. 49,700 in the previous year.

9. The total receipts fell from Rs. 4,49,706 to Rs. 4,45,801 and the expenditure from Rs. 5,85,907 to Rs. 5,23,354. The closing balance was Rs. 3,15,927.

10. The receipts amounted to Rs. 45,277 showing a decrease of Rs. 944. The expenditure, however, rose from Rs. 44,668 to Rs. 45,816. The closing balance was Rs. 38,006.

11. The number of births was 6,679 and of deaths 4,458, the former showing an increase of 3.2 per mille of population and the latter a decrease of 2.7 per mille. There were 5,636 primary and 536 revaccinations against 5,325 and 161 respectively last year.

12. In the 8 medical institutions 19,588 patients were treated at a total cost of Rs. 18,756.

13. The number of schools remained the same but the attendance rose from 5,509 to 5,746. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,855 against Rs. 27,919 in the previous year.

V.—THE DECCAN.

SA'TA'RA JA'GHIR'S.

Ruling Chiefs.	Residence.	Caste.	Age.	Where educated.	Heirs.
Gopal Krishnaray alias Aundh Nana Saheb, Pant Pratinidhi.	... Deshastha Bráhman, 34	Sátara High School, Hindu.		Has no male heir.	
Mudhojirav Janrav Phaltan Nimbalkar.	... Kshatriya, Hindu. 71	Privately		... Has male heir.	
Shankarav Chimmaji, Bhor Pant Sachiv.	... Deshastha Bráhman, 55	Do. Hindu.		... Do.	
Fatehsingh Shahaji Ráje Akalkot Bhosle alias Bapu Saheb.	... Maráthá, Hindu. 15	Do.		... Has no male heir.	
Ramrav Amritrav alias Jath Aba Saheb Daphle.	... Do. 24	Rájkmár College, Rajkot.		Has male heir.	
Rani Bai Saheb Daphle, Daphlápur widow of Ramechandra- rav Venkatrav Chavan Daphle.	... Do. 74	Privately at Mudhol.		Has no male heir.	

State.	Area.	Population (1901).*	Gross Revenue (1907-1908).	Tribute to British Government.	Military Force.
				Sq. miles.	
Aundh ...	... 501	63,921	2,72,771	Nil.	Nil.
Phaltan ...	... 397	45,739	2,04,717	9,600	Nil.
Bhor ...	... 925	1,37,268	4,65,433	4,684	Nil.
Akalkot ...	... 498	82,047	3,72,529	14,502	47
Jath ...	... 884	61,868	1,79,625	6,400	Nil.
Daphlápur ...	... 96	6,797	17,000	Nil.	Nil.
Total ...	3,801	3,97,640	15,12,075	35,276	47

1. The Sátrá Jághirs include the six States shown above. Aundh remained under the administration of the Political Agent, the powers of the Chief having been withdrawn by Government. Akalkot continued to be under Government management during the minority of its Chief.

2. Except in Jath and Akalkot, where the rain was unseasonable, the season was fair. Season and crops, and the crops satisfactory. Test works were opened for a short time in Jath.

3. The aggregate revenue increased from Rs. 18,34,453 to Rs. 17,28,226, and the Revenue and expenditure from Rs. 15,04,894 to Rs. 17,66,441.

4. The strength of the Police was 618 against 616 in the previous year and the cost Police, Rs. 75,094 against Rs. 68,278. In 736 reported offences 405 persons were sent for trial and 287 convicted. Of stolen property worth Rs. 9,853 recoveries amounted to Rs. 5,097.

5. The Criminal Courts dealt with 2,562 persons, of whom 784 were convicted. The Criminal justice. numbers of appeals heard was 71.

6. In the 8 jails and 14 lock-ups 550 prisoners were detained at a cost of Rs. 12,622. Prisons.

7. In the Civil Courts 1,832 original suits and 132 appeals were disposed of. Civil justice.

8. The number of documents registered was 6,215 and the value Rs. 8,80,042. The fees Registration, realised amounted to Rs. 7,912.

9. There are two Municipalities in Bhor and one each at Phaltan and Jath. Their total Municipalities. income was Rs. 21,329 and expenditure Rs. 21,368.

10. The total expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 1,78,640 against Rs. 1,48,115 Public Works. last year.

11. There were 16,255 births and 9,360 deaths, against 17,240 and 12,564 respectively Vital statistics. in the preceding year.

12. At the 6 dispensaries 48,634 patients were treated, at a total cost of Rs. 16,027. Medical relief. The number of vaccinations was 13,211 against 11,521 last year.

13. The number of schools increased from 166 to 184 and the number of pupils from Education. 7,027 to 8,378. The cost amounted to Rs. 51,749 against Rs. 46,624.

VI.—KOLHA'PUR AND SOUTHERN MARA'THA COUNTRY STATES.

1.—KOLHA'PUR.

Ruling Chief—Sir Shahu Chhatrapati Máháráj, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O.; *Area*—3,105 square miles; *Population* (1901)—910,011; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 61,78,527; *Tribute to British Government*—Nil; *Military Force*—699; *Principal Articles of Production*—Rice, jowáñ, sugarcane, tobacco, cotton, etc.; *Manufactures*—Coarse cotton and woollen cloths, pottery and hardware.

1. His Highness the Máhárája's salute was raised from 19 to 21 guns on New Year's Chief events. day as a personal honour.

2. The rainfall was excessive in the beginning and insufficient towards the end of the Season and crops. season. The kharif crops suffered slightly and rabi crops failed in many places. The prices of staple food-grains remained abnormally high.

3. The number of wards under the management of the Darbár was 11. Wards.

4. In view of the increase of factories, factory rules were introduced. Press and Legislation. newspaper rules were also brought into force.

5. The Police force numbered 825 against 857 in the previous year. The expenditure Police. was Rs. 75,961 against Rs. 77,384. Offences reported to the Police fell from 590 to 513 and the number of persons arrested from 426 to 421. In all, 557 persons were put upon trial, of whom 242 were convicted. Out of property valued at Rs. 73,409 reported as stolen, property valued at Rs. 42,697 or 58.1 per cent. was recovered against 48.3 per cent. last year.

6. The number of criminal courts fell from 75 to 73. The number of offences fell from Criminal justice. 3,072 to 2,948. The number of persons tried was 7,132 of whom 930 were convicted. The Sessions Courts disposed of 41 cases involving 102 persons of whom 58 were convicted. Out of 197 criminal appeals 1 was rejected, in 90 sentences were confirmed, in 19 modified and in 60 reversed.

7. The number of criminal jails and lock-ups increased by 1 to 21. The number of Prisons. persons confined decreased further from 1,084 to 974, of whom 311 were convicts. The total cost was Rs. 17,506 against Rs. 20,748.

8. The number of courts remained the same, viz., 41. The total number of civil suits Civil justice. was 8,689 against 7,538, of which 5,797 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 2,892. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 6,693 of which 3,770 applications involving claims of Rs. 4,68,292 were disposed of. Of 637 appeals, 244 were decided. The number of special appeals to His Highness' Court was 200 of which 40 were disposed of.

TRIBUTARY STATES.
Kolhapur and
Southern Maratha
Country States.

Registration.
Municipalities.

Forests.

Public Works.

Vital statistics.

Medical relief.

Education.

Revenue and
Finance.

9. Documents numbering 6,815 were registered compared with 5,901 last year. The fees realised increased from Rs. 29,732 to Rs. 33,963. The cost of the department was Rs. 7,448 against Rs. 7,438.

10. The number of Municipalities remained at 10. The revenue of the Kolhapur Municipality fell from Rs. 1,15,805 to Rs. 1,12,330 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,08,919 to Rs. 93,297. The eight District Municipalities had an aggregate income of Rs. 27,118 against Rs. 23,915 and expenditure of Rs. 26,237 against Rs. 27,845.

11. The areas under reserved and protected forests were the same as last year, viz., 326 and 189 square miles respectively. The outturn of Hirda crop was 16,235 khandis showing a decrease of 3,227 khandis on that of the previous year. The total income from forests fell from Rs. 1,78,925 to Rs. 1,55,560 and the expenditure from Rs. 1,11,573 to Rs. 94,685.

12. The total outlay on Public Works rose from Rs. 3,65,437 to Rs. 3,76,103, of which Rs. 2,07,961 were spent on original works and the rest on repairs.

13. The number of births registered during the year rose from 26,780 to 28,961 and that of deaths fell from 48,580 to 46,384. The ratios, *per mille* were 31.8 and 18 respectively.

14. The number of medical institutions was 16 as before. The number of persons treated fell from 135,710 to 129,384. The total expenditure was Rs. 53,271 against Rs. 52,876.

15. The number of schools increased from 332 to 341 and that of scholars from 12,960 to 15,474. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 1,48,258 against Rs. 1,39,009.

16. The gross receipts were Rs. 57,94,552 against Rs. 59,10,873 and the gross expenditure Rs. 51,45,619 against Rs. 57,16,374. The closing balance amounted to Rs. 18,85,429.

2.—SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

1. The Southern Maratha Country Agency embraces the following eight States:—

Name of State.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Tribute to British Government.	Gross Revenue based on five years' average.
Sangli	...	1,112	226,128	Rs. 1,85,000
Miraj (Senior)	339	81,467	12,657	Rs. 2,06,017
Miraj (Junior)	210	35,806	7,988	Rs. 2,67,686
Kurundvad (Senior)	185	42,474	9,018	Rs. 1,78,298
Kurundvad (Junior)	114	34,003	20,515	Rs. 1,74,022
Jamkhandi	521	105,357	2,671	Rs. 84,326
Mudhol	303	63,001	Nil	Rs. 3,21,170
Rāmdurg	160	37,848	Nil	Rs. 1,35,061
Total ..	3,021	626,034	1,87,719	Rs. 33,75,074

Sangli and Rāmdurg continued to be under direct Government management during the year of report. The State of Miraj (Junior) ceased to be under Government management in March 1909. The remaining States were managed by their respective Chiefs.

Chief events.

2. Meherbán Madhavrao Harihar, Chief of Miraj (Junior), having finished his education in the Rājkuṁār College, was invested with full powers of his State on 17th March 1909.

The Chief of Jāmkhandi, Meherbán Parashramrao Ramchandra, with his wife departed on a tour in England and the Continent of Europe.

Season and crops.

3. The rain was sufficient but not well distributed. The season, however, was not unfavourable.

Legislation.

4. In the Sangli State, Bombay Acts VI of 1863 and IV of 1908 and India Acts X of 1904, V of 1908 and IX of 1908 were introduced. The Explosive Substances Act (VI of 1908) was further introduced during the year in all the Southern Maratha Country States, and the Explosives Act (IV of 1884) in Sangli, Rāmdurg, Miraj (Junior) and Mudhol States. The Māmlatdārs' Courts Act (II of 1906) was introduced in the Jāmkhandi State and the Arms Act (XI of 1878) in the Kurundvad (Junior) State.

Police.

5. The Police numbered 1,508 against 1,498 in the last year and the cost was Rs. 1,97,799 against Rs. 1,98,028. Five hundred and seventy-nine persons were sent for trial, of whom 315 were convicted. Out of stolen property valued at Rs. 45,227 property worth Rs. 19,547 or 35.17 per cent. was recovered.

Criminal justice.

6. Of 2,903 persons dealt with by the Courts 524 were convicted, 74 committed and 163 awaited trial at the close of the year. Out of 101 criminal appeals 97 were disposed of.

7. The number of jails and lock-ups was 27 as before. The number of persons confined fell from 723 to 608, while the expenses rose from Rs. 28,708 to Rs. 28,948. Tributary States.
Southern Maratha
Country States and
Savannur.
Prisons.
Civil justice.

8. Including 1,045 suits from the previous year, cases for disposal numbered 4,645 against 4,719. Of these, 3,715 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 930. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 5,009 of which 3,935 were disposed of. Of 497 appeals, 384 were disposed of. Registration.

9. The number of documents registered during the year was 10,359 against 7,463 and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 34,610 against Rs. 27,900 in the preceding year. The cost of the Department was Rs. 3,905 against Rs. 4,334. Forests.

10. The total area under forest remains unchanged, *nir.*, 96,504 acres. The receipts rose from Rs. 28,702 to Rs. 42,935 and the expenditure was Rs. 12,700 against Rs. 11,341. Forests.

11. The total outlay on Public Works was Rs. 5,44,671 against Rs. 6,13,823. Public Works.

12. In the 31 Municipalities the aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 1,84,914 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,10,067 against Rs. 1,01,678 and Rs. 1,12,513 respectively in the previous year. Municipalities.

13. The Sangli Gold Mines Company is progressing slowly. Mines.

14. The total receipts rose to Rs. 49,39,713 from Rs. 43,83,169 in the year preceding and the closing balance was Rs. 36,29,633 against Rs. 34,20,457. Revenue and
Finance.

15. The births registered numbered 20,341 against 18,841 and deaths 12,439 against 19,046. There were 17,828 vaccinations. Plague and cholera were prevalent in almost all the States but the type was mild. Vital statistics.

16. The number of dispensaries was 26 against 24 in the last year. The number of patients treated was 181,454 against 176,615 and the cost Rs. 59,715 against Rs. 58,417. Medical relief.

17. The number of schools maintained by the States was 329 against 297 and the attendance accordingly rose from 12,905 to 16,186. The total cost of this Department increased from Rs. 1,20,090 to Rs. 1,30,145. Primary education has been made free in Sangli, Mudhol, Kurandvad (Junior) and Jumkhamli. There were in all 23 libraries and 10 reading rooms. Education.

3.—SAVANUR.

Ruling Chief—Abdul Majid Khan Dilerjang Bahadur; *Residence*—Dhárwár; *Caste*—Pathán Mahomedan; *Age*—18 years; *minor*, being educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; *Has no male heir*.

* *Area*—70 square miles; *Population*—1,8446; *Gross Revenue*—Rs. 1,18,227; *Principal Articles of Production*—Cotton, *jowar*, rice, wheat, *bengal* and *coconuts*; *Manufactures*—Sáris, *dhobars*, etc.

1. The State was under the management of the Collector of Dhárwár as Political Agent, General with his senior Assistant as Assistant Political Agent, the Nawáb being a minor. General.

2. The rainfall during the year was 17.06 inches against 29.83 last year. The season was a poor one. Defective rainfall reduced the outturn of crops to about six annas. The public health was, however, good and the condition of the people was satisfactory. Season and crops.

3. The Police force consists of 45 men and officers against 48 last year. The number of offences reported during the year was 40 against 39. The value of property stolen was Rs. 8,690 against Rs. 276 last year and that of property recovered Rs. 276 against Rs. 219. The percentage of recoveries of stolen property was 7.48 against 79.29 owing to failure in one big dacoity involving the loss of property worth Rs. 3,029. Police.

4. Of a total of 48 persons brought to trial 13 were convicted and 35 acquitted or discharged. Criminal justice.

5. During the year 10 convicts and 14 under-trial prisoners were admitted into the jail. One prisoner remained at the end of the year. Prisons.

6. The number of suits on the file (35 balance plus 51 new) was 86, of which 53 were disposed of during the year. Civil justice.

7. The total value of 202 documents presented and registered was Rs. 53,087. Registration.

8. The expenditure on Public Works was Rs. 21,560 against Rs. 21,615 last year. Public Works.

9. The only Municipality is at Savanur itself. The receipts and expenditure were respectively Rs. 4,375 and Rs. 4,673 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,665. Municipality.

10. The opening balance was Rs. 2,88,723, of which Rs. 2,24,600 were invested in Government securities. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,09,858 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,28,910, the closing balance being Rs. 2,60,671 including investments. Revenue and
Finance.

11. The Savanur Dispensary treated 8,647 out-door and 39 in-door patients. Of these about one-fourth came from adjoining British villages. Medical relief.

THE BUDGET STATEMENT. 12. The births registered were 634 and deaths 535 against 535 and 403 respectively during the preceding year. The number of persons vaccinated was 745 against 753.

VITAL STATISTICS. 13. In the 16 schools the daily average attendance was 815 against 770, the total number of pupils being 1,183 against 1,042. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 8,113 against Rs. 7,647.

VII.—SEND.

KHAIRPUR.

RULING CHIEF—His Highness Mir Imam Baks Khan Talpur; Residence—Khaipur; Caste—Talpur Beluch Mahomedan; Age—49 years; Educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore; Has male issue.

AREA—6,050 square miles; POPULATION—Rs. 199,313; GROSS REVENUE—10,21,166; MILITARY FORCE—379; PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF PRODUCTION—Millet, wheat, ghi, tobacco, cotton, wool, Fuller's earth, carbonate of soda, indigo; MANUFACTURES—Cloth, leather, swords, metal-work, cutlery, cotton, silk and woolen work, lacquered work and carpets.

Chief events. 1. The chief events were the death of His Highness Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., on the 5th March 1909, and the present Mir's accession to the Gadi. His Excellency Lord Kitchener visited the State in April 1908.

Season and crops. 2. The inundation of the year proved favourable and the cultivated area rose from 169,427 acres to 199,961 acres. The rise in the river was sufficient to render both rabi and kharif cultivation profitable. The prices of food-grains continued very high.

Military. 3. The number of regular troops was 214, the cost being Rs. 1,08,481. The Imperial Service Corps now comprises a body of 57 men while the Baggage and Camel Corps is composed of 87 baggage and 37 riding camels.

Police. 4. The Police force increased by 7 to 230, and the cost amounting to Rs. 46,891 showed a slight decrease. In 242 reported offences, 249 persons were arrested and 247 sent for trial. The percentage of convictions to the number of accused sent for trial was 68.42 against 73.49 in the previous year. The value of property stolen was Rs. 7,655, while the percentage of recoveries increased from 38.76 to 57.25.

Criminal justice. 5. The number of Criminal Courts was 15 against 18 in the preceding year. The number of offences reported was 888 against 717. Among 1,560 persons tried, the percentage of convictions was 25.57 against 20.62 in the preceding year. There were 35 criminal appeals, sentences being confirmed in 18 cases, modified in 4, and reversed in three; two appeals were rejected and 8 remained pending.

Prisons. 6. In the two jails the inmates numbered 396, an increase of 65, the cost of maintenance being Rs. 12,814.

Civil Courts. 7. The number of Civil Courts fell from 18 to 16. The number of suits filed rose from 1,872 to 1,980. Including arrears there were 2,614 suits for disposal, of which 1,850 were disposed of against 1,784 during the previous year. There was a total of 238 appeals for disposal against 224 in the preceding year, of which 161 were decided.

Registration. 8. The number of documents registered was 366 against 282 in the previous year and the amount of fees realized was Rs. 2,601 against Rs. 2,176.

Forests. 9. The forest revenue increased from Rs. 44,365 to Rs. 62,882 owing to a large sale of firewood, and to keen competition in the contracts.

Public Works. 10. The total amount spent on Public Works was Rs. 2,41,420 against Rs. 2,15,401 in the previous year.

Revenue and finance. 11. The gross revenue of the State excluding jagirs amounted to Rs. 14,31,624, showing an increase of Rs. 76,911, which was chiefly shared by land revenue, forest revenue, kārō proceeds and excise. The expenditure was Rs. 15,77,140, an increase of Rs. 3,52,272, of which Rs. 3,28,493 were accounted for by the personal and other expenses consequent upon the succession of His Highness.

Medical relief. 12. There are four hospitals including the Veterinary Hospital and 5 dispensaries. The number of the out-door patients was 155,261 against 144,421 in the previous year. The cost decreased from Rs. 19,646 to Rs. 15,277 owing to the delay in certain payments. At the Veterinary Dispensary 10,430 animals were treated against 10,050. The number of vaccinations was 6,158, a decrease of 18.

Vital statistics. 13. The number of births increased by 275 to 1,443 and the number of deaths decreased by 44 to 1,484. The birth and death-rates were 7.24 and 7.45 respectively. The registration is clearly defective.

Education. 14. The number of schools was 98, four aided schools having been abolished owing to unsatisfactory attendance. The number of pupils decreased by 117 to 3,506 but the daily average attendance increased from 2,574 to 2,610.

Legislation. 15. The Explosives Act (II of 1908) was passed on the lines of India Act VI of 1908.

VIII.—ADEN.

Area (inclusive of Perim)—80 square miles; Population—43,974; Gross Revenue—51,02,040.

1. Relations with the Arab tribes continued to be on the whole friendly. General.
2. The Land Police force consisted of 247 officers and men, an increase of one, and the expenditure rose from Rs. 79,365 to Rs. 79,811. One hundred and seventy-four persons concerned in 133 offences were sent for trial, the percentage of convictions being 53·45 against 35·06 in the previous year. Out of stolen property valued at Rs. 13,571, recoveries amounted to Rs. 3,242 or 23·89 per cent. against 62·91 per cent. in the preceding year. The strength of the Harbour Police remained at 55. Police.
3. The number of offences reported was 290 involving 555 persons, of whom 396 were convicted. The principal offenders were Arabs and Somalis, but there was little serious crime. There were 5 appeals, in one of which the sentence was reduced and in the remainder confirmed. Out of 10 cases of revision the prisoner was released in one. Criminal justice.
4. The population in the jail numbered 196 males and 3 females against 192 and 3 respectively in the previous year. The cost of upkeep was Rs. 11,864 against Rs. 12,456. Realizations by sales of manufactures rose from Rs. 5,410 to Rs. 6,959. Prisons.
5. The number of suits for disposal was 1,631, of which 1,590 were disposed of against Civil justice. 1,194 during the preceding year. There were 622 applications for execution of decrees amounting to Rs. 46,598, all of which were disposed of. In 7 appeals and 13 applications for revision the judgments of the lower Courts were upheld in every case. Twenty-four estates of deceased persons and 31 minors' estates were under the administration of the Court. Court receipts amounted to Rs. 25,086 and expenditure to Rs. 11,017 against Rs. 19,602 and Rs. 10,306 respectively in the preceding year. Civil justice.
6. The number of documents registered increased from 281 to 316 but the value of the Registration property involved decreased from Rs. 5,92,377 to Rs. 5,40,030. The receipts fell from Rs. 2,477 to Rs. 2,430 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,639 to Rs. 1,696. Registration.
7. The income of the Settlement Fund amounted to Rs. 2,76,716 and the expenditure to Settlement funds. Rs. 2,43,885 against an income of Rs. 2,80,731 and an expenditure of Rs. 2,85,040 in the previous year. Settlement funds.
8. The garrison consisted of 1,208 British and 922 Native troops. Military.
9. The total expenditure upon Public Works was Rs. 41,962. Public Works.
10. Receipts at the Treasury amounted to Rs. 48,47,429 and payments to Rs. 47,90,818, the closing balance being Rs. 4,96,345 against Rs. 4,39,734 in the previous year. Revenue and finance.
11. There were 703 births and 2,082 deaths, against 695 and 1,307 respectively in the preceding year. Vital statistics.
12. At the five medical institutions 24,982 patients were treated against 30,843 during the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 20,310. Medical relief.
13. Bills of health were granted to 1,366 vessels against 1,495 in the previous year. Forty cases of infectious diseases were detected in 24 vessels arriving at Aden, including 12 pilgrim ships. In addition, 150 cases of jigger were landed and kept under observation until cured. Forty-four pilgrim ships passed through carrying 29,499 pilgrims, and all were medically inspected. Inspection of vessels.
14. At the 5 Government schools the number of pupils rose from 302 to 337 and the average daily attendance from 55 to 59. The total expenditure advanced from Rs. 6,298 to Rs. 6,330. The number of private schools rose from 38 to 41 but the attendance fell from 1,691 to 1,379. Education.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

In the States of South Gujarat and the Konkan the season was good. Elsewhere it was mediocre or poor, the later rains being generally defective and the earlier rains often excessive. However, most of the States succeeded with at least one crop, and even in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country States, which fared worst, the results were sufficient to enable the agriculturists to tide over the year and to meet the current demands upon their resources. The season being especially unfavourable to cotton, wheat or other crops were often substituted for it and in spite of the partial failure of the late rains yielded well enough to save the situation. Moreover, the prevailing high prices everywhere tended to compensate the growers for a defective outturn, and where, as in Cutch and Aundh, irrigation could be employed their profits were considerable. Test-works were opened in Jath for a short period but closed on account of the September rains, and a similar measure in Rāmdurg proved unnecessary owing to the higher wages which were obtainable elsewhere. No real distress was experienced anywhere. The supply of fodder for cattle was sufficient and labour was generally in demand at high rates. Except in some States of North Gujarat, plague showed an almost universal abatement

POLITICAL.

TRIBUTARY STATES, and the public health was generally good. In almost every State the death-rate decreased, and in most cases there was a concomitant increase in the birth-rate. The system of tagāvi is not yet introduced in all the States, but it was employed to advantage especially in the States of South Gujarāt. In the Dāngs it was introduced for the first time in order to attract settlers, while, instead of money, cattle were supplied to the Bhils and a grain-lending society was formed. The condition of the people showed a corresponding improvement and the consumption of liquor decreased. In Dhārampur and Bānsda efforts were made to induce the backward classes, which form a majority of the population, to settle down, and to this end free grants of timber for houses and loans of money for digging wells were distributed, while better methods of cultivation were taught. In the North Konkan States, Surgāna and Jawhār, the population is still unprogressive and given to drink, while the methods of agriculture are primitive. In Sachin the Kolis and Macchis of Dumās and Bhimpur are largely recruited as lascars by the P & O. Company. The people of Aundh find employment in Bombay and besides make a large income from the sale of Khillar bulls, in spite of which the resident stock increased during the year. Elsewhere the people have few resources beyond agriculture, but in Jamkhāndi an increase in the number of handlooms is recorded and in Aundh attention is being paid to the production of a better class of cloth. In Khairpur, the only Sind State, the inundation was good and the year was in every respect prosperous. Generally, although the season did not permit any general advance in prosperity, the Native States maintained their ground during the year.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1. Surveys.

1.—GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.

Operations were continued in the districts of East and West Khándesh, and included re-survey on the 2" scale of 394.26 square miles in reserved forest areas previously surveyed on the 1" scale; re-survey on the 2" scale of an area of 208.30 square miles outside forest limits; and boundary survey in skeleton on a 4" scale of certain forest areas, amounting to 264.92 linear miles.

2.—TIDAL AND LEVELLING OPERATIONS.

1. Tidal observations were carried on by means of self-registering tide-gauges at the ports ^{Tidal observations,} of Aden, Karáchi, Apollo Bandar and Prince's Dock (Bombay). Tide tables were published containing predictions for ten ports under the Government of Bombay.

2. A line of levels was run from Ferozepore across Rájputána passing through a portion ^{levelling.} of the Bombay Presidency along the Rájputána-Málva Railway, and closing at Ahmedabad, with the object of breaking the large circuit of levels, Karáchi-Ferozepore—Sironj-Bombay. Permanent standard bench-marks were erected at Deesa and Ahmedabad and connected by levelling.

3.—REVENUE SURVEYS.

1. Two special establishments continued to be entertained, *viz.*, (1) a field party consisting Northern Division of 6 permanent surveyors and 4 temporary hands; (2) a staff of 5 register writers at the Central Record Office, Broach. During the field season the party was engaged on the following work:—(1) measurement in connexion with lands taken up for the Khári Cut Canal in the Matar Táluka, Kaira District; (2) measurement and classification of lands held by the Girásias of Dholera in the Dhandhuka Táluka; (3) breaking up of large numbers in the Hálol and Godhra Tálukás in the Panch Mahál; (4) measurement of lands taken up in the Bulsár-Khergaon road; (5) original survey and classification of the inám villages of Majigaor in the Chikhli Táluka and of Mánkol in the Sánand Táluka. In all, 1,185 survey numbers comprising 5,220 acres were measured and 730 numbers comprising 13,112 acres were classified. During the recess two permanent surveyors were deputed as instructors of the Central Survey Class for Circle Inspectors held at Ahmedabad. In addition, the District Inspectors, the temporary staff of register writers, the District Survey office at Thána and the Central Record office were engaged in testing the work done, in correcting and preparing survey records, and in miscellaneous work. The last-named office further assisted in preparing the Akárbands of the Dohad and Kálol Tálukás and the revision papers of the Dohad Táluka.

The survey of Tálukdári estates engaged four parties in Ahmedabad District and one in the Panch Mahál. In Ahmedabad detailed measurement of 290,434 acres was effected in 64 villages of the Dhandhuka and Viramgám Tálukás and the measurement of a further area of 41,145 acres of alienated and other lands was verified and confirmed. Classification work was carried out in 77 villages of the Viramgám Táluka, covering 124,241 acres. In the Panch Mahál a total area of 38,559 acres was measured and classification operations covered 40,687 acres in 36 Tálukdári villages of Dohad.

2. The Central Division field party and an additional field party were occupied in the following work:—(1) measurement of 84,455 acres and classification of 74,259 acres, both operations being completed in 29 villages and one or both partly accomplished in 12; (2) verification of the boundaries between the Gaíkwári village of Songad and the Government villages of the Navapur Petha and the Sákri Táluka, the work being carried to completion. The Survey Daftardár's establishment, assisted by temporary hands, among other work prepared the Akárbands of 93 villages of the Sátára District and the Vishálgaud and Sángrí States and gave instruction in settlement matters to Circle Inspectors attending the Central Survey Class at Poona. The temporary establishment employed in preparing Wáslewár books found wanting in certain villages of the Nagar District dealt with 381 books pertaining to 211 villages. The Judi establishment employed under the Survey Daftardár prepared scale remuneration statements for 133 Government and 17 inám villages.

3. The field party of 6 permanent surveyors was employed in the following work:—Southern Division, (1) traverse survey, measurement and classification of one village in the Dhárwár District; (2) fixing the limits of holdings in the Belgaum cantonment; (3) demarcation of the Southern Maratha Railway lands in the Dhárwár District; (4) road measurement and measurement of

Párdi lands in Ratnágiri. Some of the surveyors were also deputed to instruct Circle Inspectors attending the Survey Class. In the Ratnágiri District, in addition to the field party, a special establishment was employed on the measurement of Párdi lands and the partition of estates under Civil Courts' decrees. Temporary establishments were also entertained for miscellaneous special work in Dhárwár, Belgaum, Kánara and Ratnágiri Districts. The Survey Daftardár's establishment calculated revised assessments for 586 villages and prepared Akárbands and Káimadár Takás for these and for 210 other villages. The Southerly Marátha States survey parties were disbanded on the 31st October 1908.

4. The work of the three survey parties was confined to the Kákar and Shikárpur Tálukás and comprised the measurement of 61,888 acres against 74,402 acres in the previous year. The average area per party was 20,629 acres against 23,216. The decrease is due to the fact that the three parties contained only 20 Tapadárs against 29 in the preceding year. A further area of 4,032 acres was measured by two surveyors working independently, bringing the total to 65,920 acres.

2. Settlements.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

In the Northern Division revision settlement proposals were submitted for all the Government and tálukdári villages of the Jhálod Mahál. Revised rates were announced in the 77 Government villages of the Dohad Táluka, involving an increase in the assessment of Rs. 6,034 or 8.75 per cent. In the Central Division, settlement proposals were submitted for the Nandurbár Táluka of the West Khándesh District and for 4 alienated villages. Settlements were introduced during the year in 13 Government and inám villages in Sátára, Násik and West Khándesh, and resulted in an increase in the assessment of Rs. 1,646. In the Southern Division second revision settlement proposals were submitted for the Ránebennur and Bankápur Tálukás of the Dhárwár District and for the Parasgad Táluka of the Belgaum District. The original settlement report was submitted for the village of Gaokhádi in the Ratnágiri District. Revised rates were introduced during the year into the Tálukás of Sindgi, Indi and Bágévádi in the Bijápur District and Haliyál in the Kánara District, together resulting in a net increase of Rs. 8,277 in the assessment.

2.—SIND.

Revised Irrigational Settlements were introduced in the following Tálukás:—Dehs of the Nasrat Táluka, formed out of the areas transferred from the Moro Táluka, in the Hyderabad District; Kákar and Labdárya in the Lárkána District; and Sanghar and Khipro in the Thar and Párkar District.

3.—ALIENATION SETTLEMENTS.

In the Ahmedabad District land measuring 1,449 square yards and assessed at Rs. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ was assigned to the Ahmedabad Municipality for a public garden. In the Daskroi Táluka an area of 4 acres 24 gunthás assessed at Rs. 18 and in the Sánand Táluka an area of 6 acres 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ gunthás assessed at Rs. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ were alienated for service useful to Government and to the community respectively. In addition, land revenue of Rs. 57 was alienated for small pieces of land assigned for charitable purposes. Two areas aggregating 692 square yards were assigned to the District Local Board in Broach for school construction. In Ratnágiri an area of 13 gunthás was granted revenue free to the Municipalities of Chiplun and Ratnágiri for public purposes. The issue of sanads continued in Poona, and 29 were disposed of leaving a balance of 118 pending. Out of the balance of 15 sanads awaiting disposal in Sátára 10 remained pending at the end of the year and their number was increased by 455 new sanads which were to be issued to Kádum Inámdárs of Dúmála villages in which Survey Settlements had been introduced. Five sanads for Rául wátans were issued in West Khándesh, where the balance pending was 15, and the number awaiting disposal in Sholápur was reduced by 1 to 54. In Belgaum 11 sanads were issued and 27 remained pending, while the Settlement of Kálim cash allowances has been completed with the exception of 5 cases. No progress was made in disposing of the balance in the Panch Maháls, East Khándesh and Dhárwár. In Hyderabad an area of 12,70 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres 1 guntha was resumed on account of 34 casualties among the grantees and 6,336 acres 16 gunthás were re-granted. A similar cause accounted for the resumption of 47 acres 34 gunthás in Lárkána. In Sukkur the alienated area was reduced by 172 acres on account of the Survey operations. In the same district a rise of Rs. 8,651 in cash alienations was due to the extension of cultivation.

4.—LAND RECORDS.

1.—Presidency Proper.

1. The Land Records staff continued to work in all the districts in the Presidency Proper, and in addition to their ordinary duties of inspection, supervised the training of Village Accountants in survey and the preparation of the Record of Rights.

2. The Superintendent, Land Records and Registration, Central Division, conducted a Survey Class for Junior Civilians which was attended by 7 Civilians and 1 Deputy Collector. Central Survey Classes for the training of newly appointed Circle Inspectors were opened at the head-quarter towns in each of the three divisions. After receiving instruction in the theoretical course at head-quarters the Circle Inspectors were taken for practical work into the districts where survey operations were being conducted. The training was given as usual by permanent surveyors under the supervision of the Superintendents of Land Records and Registration. The Board of Examiners consisted of two Divisional Superintendents and the Director of Land Records as Chairman. Ninety-five Circle Inspectors attended the classes of whom 80 passed the survey test. Classes for Village Accountants were also held as usual. The preliminary test was passed by 966 Village Accountants against 1,181 in the previous year.

3. The preparation of the Record of Rights was newly started in 1 petha of the Record of Rights Northern Division and in 4 talukas of each of the Central and Southern Divisions. In 1 taluka of the Northern Division and in 2 talukas of the Central Division the compilation of the Record started in the preceding season, was continued during the year under report. The compilation was completed in 4 talukas and mahals in the Panch Mahals and the Poona and Ratnagiri Districts, together with 10 villages in the Bassein Taluka of the Thana District in which the previously prepared Record had been condemned as inaccurate. Promulgation took place in 15 talukas or pethas of the Thana, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Ratnagiri Districts and in certain isolated groups of villages in the last named district and in Kaira.

The work of preparing and inspecting the Record of Rights and the Mutation Registers was conducted on the same lines as in the previous year.

4. During the year the experiment of measuring sub-divisions of survey numbers was continued in several districts of the Central and Southern Divisions. The work was carried out by survey-trained Kulkarnis except in the districts of Poona and Ahmednagar, where pensioners and measurers discharged from the Southern Maratha States Survey were employed. In the Central Division the work was completed in 677 villages in the districts of East and West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Poona, and a commencement was made in a few villages of the Satara District. In the Southern Division measurement was carried on in 43 villages distributed among the Dhawar, Bijapur and Kolaba Districts.

2.—Sena

1. The usual Survey Class was attended by 1 Civilian, 1 Deputy Collector and 5 Mukhi Training Classes. tyarkars. There is no regular Survey Class for Tapadars, but those who had forgotten their Survey work or had not yet served with Survey Parties were required to join the latter for a period long enough to secure their efficiency.

2. The compilation of the Record was completed in 4 talukas. It was commenced in Record of Rights 5 talukas and in 3 others the work was still in progress at the end of the year. No fresh work was undertaken in the Karachi District on account of the unfavourable season.

3. Waste Lands.

The following table shows the variations in the area of land under cultivation in the past two years:—

District.	1907-1908.			1908-1909.		
	Total cultivable area	Occupied.	Balance cultivable waste.	Total cultivable area	Occupied.	Balance cultivable waste.
<i>Northern Division.</i>						
Ahmedabad	1,534,126	1,406,322	127,804	1,534,376	1,406,752	127,624
Kaira	355,182	495,366	99,766	534,320	484,908	94,412
Panch Mahals	519,105	469,549	89,559	518,606	466,539	82,067
Breach	498,916	464,625	34,321	498,558	466,100	32,758
Sutat	711,664	662,624	49,040	710,900	663,761	47,109
Thana	914,747	877,531	37,316	915,106	878,708	36,398
Total	4,777,523	4,306,017	477,706	4,742,226	4,310,768	426,458
<i>Central Division.</i>						
Ahmednagar	2,806,070	2,550,986	40,084	2,601,514	2,558,243	43,571
East Khandesh	2,015,171	1,793,070	222,101	2,014,998	1,794,619	220,379
West Khandesh	1,609,591	1,336,702	275,889	1,608,001	1,345,969	257,032
Nasik	2,131,448	2,051,792	79,656	2,131,385	2,055,634	75,861
Poona	1,929,420	1,918,760	15,660	1,929,318	1,913,911	15,407
Satara	1,423,365	1,399,457	25,908	1,423,769	1,398,820	25,449
Sholapur	2,807,759	2,295,016	12,743	2,307,766	2,294,826	12,940
Total	14,022,824	13,845,783	677,041	14,012,051	13,861,422	650,629

District.	1907-1908.			1908-1909.		
	Total cultivable area.	Occupied.	Balance cultivable waste.	Total cultivable area.	Occupied.	Balance cultivable waste.
<i>Southern Division.</i>						
Belgaum	1,221,415	1,144,161	77,254	1,220,487	1,144,477	76,010
Bijapur	2,217,816	2,158,268	59,548	2,217,500	2,150,466	57,034
Dhárwar	1,652,954	1,590,888	62,596	1,653,870	1,591,752	62,118
Káñara	882,497	855,612	46,885	880,873	854,230	46,637
Koliba	761,683	719,834	31,849	748,467	719,840	28,618
Ratnágiri	1,610,262	1,598,409	11,553	1,610,280	1,598,408	11,776
Total	7,836,657	7,516,672	289,985	7,831,471	7,519,243	282,928
<i>Sind.</i>						
Hyderabad	8,420,401	2,082,528	1,337,873	8,410,282	2,102,317	1,277,065
Karachi	1,821,163	605,155	1,215,998	1,874,054	670,027	1,204,027
Lárkana	2,089,735	1,111,697	978,098	2,082,686	1,152,834	929,851
Sukkur	1,504,312	750,544	753,768	1,511,311	776,313	734,998
Thar and Párkar	3,872,244	2,204,816	1,167,428	3,876,906	2,258,165	1,118,741
Upper Sind Frontier	1,197,778	926,723	271,055	1,196,817	935,034	261,788
Total	18,405,683	7,681,473	5,724,160	18,482,055	7,954,600	5,627,305

4. Wards and other Estates.

Besides the estates under the management of the Tálukdári Settlement Officer and of the Manager, Inumbered Estates, Sind, there were at the close of the year 189 minors' estates under the management of Collectors. Of these, 25 were in the Northern Division, 15 in the Central Division, 27 in the Southern Division, and 72 in Sind.

1.—ESTATES IN CHARGE OF THE TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

General.

1. There were 552 estates under the management of this Department during the year. The total demand of the estates including arrears amounted to Rs. 17,39,266, of which Rs. 9,90,314 were realized during the year. The character of the season necessitated the advance of takáyi amounting to Rs. 59,146 under Act XII of 1884 and Rs. 13,959 under Act XI of 1883 in the Ahmedabad district. Rupees 2,15,894 were advanced in the Ahmedabad district, Rs. 2,858 in Kaira, and Rs. 16,675 in Broach for settlement of debts of the tálukdárs under Government Resolution No. 11193, dated 16th November 1907. In Ahmedabad Rs. 73,162 were recovered under the Takáyi Acts and Rs. 50,115 on account of special loans. In Kaira, Rs. 2,591 were recovered on the latter account.

Inumbered estates.

2. There were 19 estates under management under Act VI of 1862 besides 12 estates which though released from the Act under the 20 years' rule continued under management owing to debts due to Government. In all Rs. 25,862 including Rs. 7,353 of cash recovery were repaid during the year. The balance of Government advance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,28,600 including Rs. 16,721 of interest. Of debts due to private creditors, Rs. 18,479 were deemed discharged upon release of the estates under the 20 years' rule, and Rs. 543 were paid during the year, leaving the balance nil. There were 19 estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in Kaira. Rupees 11,565 were recovered during the year in payment of Government loans. The balance of Government advances at the end of the year was Rs. 49,769 including Rs. 2,632 of interest. The balance due to private creditors at the end of the year was Rs. 4,665. There were two estates under management under Act XXI of 1881 in the Broach district on account of debts due to private creditors. In all Rs. 1,047 were paid during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 2,808. Under the Guardians and Wards Act there were 50 estates (41 in Ahmedabad, 8 in Kaira and 1 in Broach) under management during the year, and under the Court of Wards Act, 8 estates (3 in Ahmedabad, 3 in Kaira and 2 in Broach). The Tálukdári Settlement Officer was appointed Court of Wards for the whole of the area to which Gujarat Tálukdárs' Act applies under the orders contained in Government Resolution No. 9806, dated 21st September 1908. Inquiries in connection with these estates are in progress. There were 135 estates under management under section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code and 2 under section 504. The total decretal debt remaining unpaid amounted to Rs. 5,02,533.

Execution of decrees.

3. There were 377 decrees and dárkhasts under execution at the commencement of the year and 40 were received during the year. Of these, 133 were returned to the Courts, 66 are under enquiry and 218 are being satisfied by management of the defendants' property. In all Rs. 64,861 were paid to judgment-creditors in part payment of their claims, Rs. 27,609 from the balances of estates and Rs. 37,252 from the Government debt settlement loan account. No estate was sold in execution of decrees.

Miscellaneous estates.

4. There were 251 estates under management under the Tálukdári Act (Bombay Act VI of 1888) and on account of loans and takáyi advanced to tálukdárs and their tenants.

5. The system of leasing estates contemplated in Government Resolution No. 3631, dated 11th April 1906, is gaining strength. There were 176 leases in Dhandhuka, 68 in Viramgam, 21 in Sánand, 8 in Dholka, 6 in Patantij, 4 in Gogha and 5 in Thásra táluka; in all, 288 during the year.

6. Applications for permission to borrow money under section 31 of the Tálukdári Act Loans were granted to the extent of Rs. 3,29,024.

7. Thirteen partition cases were pending at the commencement of the year, of which 9 Partition cases were disposed of. No new applications were received during the year.

8. The detailed survey of tálukdári villages in the Ahmedabad district and the Panch Survey and Maháls was continued during the year. Measurement work was done in 55 tálukdári villages of Dhandhuka táluka, 11 of Dohad táluka and 14 of Jhalod Mahál during the year. Classification work was completed in the tálukdári villages of the Viramgam táluka and 36 villages of Dohad during the year under report.

2.—INCUMBERED ESTATES, SIND.

1. There was one estate under the management of the Collector of Kárachi during the year. The balance to the credit of the estate at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,810, and receipts amounted to Rs. 11,724. The miscellaneous expenditure was Rs. 10,881, which, with Rs. 854 paid towards the liquidation of private debts, left a closing balance of Rs. 4,299. In the estate under the management of the Collector of Lárkána, receipts amounted to Rs. 11,528 and the previous year's balance was Rs. 8,575. Including Rs. 7,307 paid in liquidation of private debts, expenditure aggregated Rs. 17,832, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 2,271. There was one estate under the management of the Collector of Sukkur. The balance from the preceding year was Rs. 7,978 and the receipts Rs. 44,414. Expenditure amounted to Rs. 46,980 and the closing balance was Rs. 5,412.

2. The number of estates under the Manager, Incumbered Estates in Sind, at the commencement of the year was 342. Twenty-nine new estates were taken under management and 64 relinquished, leaving 307 at the close of the year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 9,10,050 and the opening balance was Rs. 1,65,225. Including Rs. 2,25,486 paid in liquidation of debts, expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,44,138, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,31,137. The amount due to Government on account of loans was Rs. 11,075 at the close of the year, while Rs. 1,01,700 remained due on account of private loans.

5. Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.

1. The season was on the whole fair in Gujárat, the West Deccan and the Konkan, but Revenue-paying poor in the East Deccan and the Karnátak. Relief works were opened in the Badámi Táluka classes, of Bijáur, and in Dhárwár two works of special repairs to roads were conducted on famine wages by the Public Works Department from February until March, while a *quasi*-test work was started by the Irrigation Department during the same months. In other districts even where the season was least favourable no distress became apparent. Large suspensions of land revenue and some remissions of land and irrigation revenue afforded all necessary relief to the affected tracts, and in some parts tagávi was employed for the same purpose. The usual migration in search of work did much to render agriculturists independent of assistance. In the Pre-idency generally the season resulted in an appreciable improvement in the condition of the revenue-paying population, and considerably larger recoveries of land revenue accordingly became possible in almost all districts except those of the Karnátak. The early announcement of suspensions where required facilitated collections, and owing to the prevailing high prices cash was fairly plentiful even where the outturn was below the normal. Contumacy was seldom noticeable except as a result of the liberal treatment received in previous years. The scope of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was further extended during the year by the appointment of conciliators in many districts. It is generally admitted that the effect of the Act has been to restrict the credit of cultivators, but there is no evidence that money really required for agriculture is excessively difficult to raise; and the fact, that sávkárs are more discriminating in giving out loans, appears to be producing a favourable effect upon the thrift and independence of agriculturists. As an incidental result of the Act it is noticed in several districts that sávkárs are themselves taking to agriculture. Generally there are indications that people are learning to adapt themselves to the Act and will do so still more as recourse to tagávi and co-operative credit societies becomes more popular.

2. There is considerable evidence that the influence of custom, as a ruling factor in the relations between landlord and tenant, is gradually yielding to new conditions. The attractive wages of non-agricultural labour offer to the tenant an alternative which the landlord cannot afford to neglect. The increasing habit of leaving home during the slack season to find work in the big centres not only renders the tenant class more independent but weakens the ties of locality. Moreover, in several districts of Gujárat the lower classes of agriculturists are beginning to acquire land for themselves on the restricted tenure, while the pátidárs find it difficult to make an income from their holdings and rents have generally fallen. Influences such as these no doubt account for the increasing commonness of a division of produce between

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landlord and tenant, which favours the latter by ensuring automatic remission in bad years, and at the same time renders him less dependent upon *sávkárs* for advances. While, however, a readjustment of relations seems to be in progress in many parts, ill-feeling only revealed itself in isolated instances during the year under review. In Ahmedabad, as in the previous year, friction existed over a question of tenure in certain *inám* villages, and in one reported case in Kolába strained relations resulted in a considerable area being left uncultivated. Rack-renting is by no means a common complaint; while it is said to exist in the Násik District; in Sátára on the other hand it is rather the landlords who need protection from their tenants. The tendency is most marked on the Konkan Coast, where geographical conditions tend to compress the population, but except in Kávara, the annual migration to Bombay affords some relief. In Sind the position of the "*haris*" is in many respects more favourable than that of the zamindárs. Owing to the scarcity of tenants they are to a great extent their own masters, and in Lárkána and the Upper Sind Frontier the zamindárs are powerless to insist on any but the easiest and most wasteful methods of agriculture. Elsewhere, however, the situation is somewhat better, and it is found that tenants will not willingly relinquish good lands nor landlords part with good tenants. The "*haris*" often attain considerable wealth, even on well-supervised estates, and their relations with the zamindárs derive stability from custom.

Working of Act VI
of 1901.

3. The area given upon the restricted tenure continues to increase steadily. The popularity of the system depends upon the motives of the individual concerned; where lands are wanted only to hypothecate at the first opportunity it is not acceptable, but where cultivation is the object there is as much willingness to take up land on this tenure as on any other. The credit of the holders, in so far as it depends on land so held, is naturally small, but there is no evidence that agricultural operations have in any case been restricted by this circumstance, and in Sind, where the tenure has made greater progress than in any other division of the Presidency, the bámis are becoming reconciled to giving advances on a share of the crop. Not many instances of violation of the conditions came to light during the year, and the number would probably be fewer still if more use were made of the power of transferring land with the Collector's sanction. During the year 61,169 acres were granted on this tenure in Sind, where the total amounted to 485,409 acres; about half of each figure is contributed by the Hyderabad District. In the Presidency the largest areas so granted during the year were in West Khándesh (17,928 acres) and Násik (11,021 acres), and the largest totals at the end of the year were in West Khándesh (263,499 acres), the Panch Maháls (112,818 acres), Ahmedabad (109,363 acres) and Kaira (82,584 acres).

Assistance and
other suits.

4. There was some increase in the number of rent suits in most districts, chiefly due to the hope of obtaining decrees against the improved prospects of the current year's crop. The only noticeable decreases occurred in Sátára and in the Karnátak and the Konkan generally. In the Karnátak the fall is probably attributable to suspensions of land revenue and in the Konkan to the favourable season. The greatest number of suits occurred in Kolába (4,597), Kávara (2,056), Poona (1,542), Thána (1,128) and Kaira (1,106). In no other district did the figure reach 800.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

1. Course of Legislation.

Three Acts were passed by the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations and assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India and published during the year commencing 1st April 1908.

These were :—

- (1) Act No. I of 1908 (An Act to amend the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899).
- (2) Act No. II of 1908 (An Act further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898).
- (3) Act No. I of 1909 (An Act to validate certain action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, and to amend section 14 of that Act).

The object of Act No. I of 1908 was to replace the register prescribed by section 5 of the Government Occupants (Sind) Act, 1899, the preparation and maintenance of which were found to be attended with considerable difficulty, by a sanad as the authoritative documentary evidence of the grant and of the occupants' title and also to validate occupancies already granted without compliance with the formal requirements of the Act.

The main object of Act No. II of 1908 was to make it clear that Government are entitled to compensation for their reversionary interests in lands held on sanadi and certain other tenures when those lands are acquired for the Improvement Trust.

The main object of Act No. I of 1909 was to validate the action taken by the Commissioner in Sind in ordering the removal of certain members of a criminal tribe called the Hurs from the Settlements to which they were originally removed to other Settlements.

Three Bills were introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor during the year commencing 1st April 1909 :—

- (1) Bill No. III of 1908 (A Bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886).
- (2) Bill No. IV of 1908 (A Bill to provide for the erection and management of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India).
- (3) Bill No. I of 1909 (A Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments).

The first Bill was read for the third time and passed on the 5th February 1909 and was assented to by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General on the 23rd March 1909. The second Bill was referred to a Select Committee whose report was published on the 19th March 1909, and the third Bill was read a first time at the meeting of the 5th February 1909 and referred to a Select Committee.

2. Police.

For details see the Annual Reports on the Bombay District Police and the Bombay City Police for the year 1908 and the tables under Police printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

L.—MOFUSSIL, SIND AND RAILWAYS.

1. The total Police force of the Presidency inclusive of Railways and Sind was 22,798 Strength and cost of officers and men against 22,069 in the previous year. The force was maintained at a cost of

Rs. 54,98,381, against Rs. 49,89,430 in 1907. The increase is due to further re-organization and to the grant of fodder and increased grain compensation allowances.

Education. 2. A total of 11,893 officers and men are educated against 11,528 in the preceding year. The percentage thus remains stationary at 54.

Ball practice. 3. The introduction of the new musketry rules in the year under review vitiates any comparison with last year's figures. Out of a total armed strength of 5,914, 5,352 men completed the musketry course, of whom 36.86 per cent. qualified as marksmen and 30.29 per cent. as second class shots. In Sind the only district which has made appreciable progress in shooting is Karachi.

Punishments. 4. The number of punishments rose from 2,100 to 2,480, yielding a percentage of 11.2 on the total strength against 9.5 in the preceding year. The rise is attributed to the increase of young constables in the augmented force.

Rewards. 5. The officers and men rewarded by promotion, good conduct tickets or money numbered 5,186 against 3,159 last year. The rise is due to an increased grant for money rewards, Rs. 13,115 having been spent under this head.

Police cognizable cases. 6. The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police was 33,646 against 29,617 in the previous year.

Investigation by the Police and its results. 7. Cases in which investigation was refused by the Police numbered 566, an increase of 257. Excluding these and adding pending cases 38,053 remained for investigation, against 33,289 in 1907. Orders were received in 33,229 cases, the balance being only 83 more than in last year in spite of the increase of crime.

Excluded Police cases. 8. Cases struck off during the year numbered 11,196 or 28.99 per cent. of the total for disposal, against 30.37 per cent. in the previous year.

False cases. 9. The number of complaints returned as maliciously false was 1,258 against 1,046, the greatest increase occurring in Sind, where the number was 469. The Central Division claimed 439 of the remainder.

True cases and their results. 10. Real cognizable crime totalled 22,517 cases showing a rise of 3,933 as compared with last year. The increase affects all classes, but is most noticeable under Class V "Minor offences against property" and Class III "Serious offences against person and property." Out of 11,922 cases disposed of by trial, 10,706 or 89.8 per cent. ended in convictions against 89.1 per cent. in 1907. Owing to the increased number of undetected cases the ratio of convictions to true cases again fell from 51.1 per cent. in 1907 to 47.5 per cent. in 1908.

Undetected crime. 11. The number of cases remaining undetected was 10,029 against 7,628 in the previous year. The average proportion of undetected to true crime rose to 44.5 per cent. from 41.01 per cent. In Sind the proportion was 53 per cent.

Persons in Police cases. 12. With the increase of crime the number of persons arrested by the Police advanced from 24,922 to 27,467. Of persons placed on trial 59.5 per cent. were convicted, against 58.7 per cent. in the previous year.

Property stolen and recovered. 13. The value of property stolen was Rs. 17,00,287 against Rs. 12,74,759 in 1907. Recoveries amounted to 45 per cent. against 30.7 per cent. The improvement is visible everywhere except in Sind.

II.—RURAL POLICE.

In the Presidency Proper rewards of various kinds were granted in 325 cases against 146 in the preceding year and 320 punishments were inflicted against 110 during 1907.

There are no rural police in Sind.

III.—ADDITIONAL POLICE.

Additional Police. 1. Under section 25, District Police Act, 3 head constables and 16 constables were employed for the year ending 14th May 1909 in certain villages of the Kaira district in consequence of robberies of running trains. In Sind punitive police numbering altogether 18 head constables and 74 constables were employed, of whom 10 head constables and 40 constables were imposed under the Criminal Tribes Act for the suppression of the Hûr organization.

2. In Poona, Sâtâra and Sholâpur districts a total of 1 sub-inspector, 25 head constables and 69 constables were temporarily entertained for plague duty. For the same purpose 7 head constables and 38 constables were employed in Ahmedabad district, and in Sind 5 head constables and 129 constables.

3. In Nâsik district 29 head constables and 131 constables were employed for the Sinvhast fair, in addition to 1 inspector and 20 constables deputed from the Punjab. The 3 head constables and 12 constables were continued in Kolâba district for the purpose of guarding 3 Mahâl Kacheris.

IV.—BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

1. The force was augmented by the addition of 10 constables and by the replacement of military guards by police guards numbering 72 officers and men.

2. The number of punishments again fell from 287 to 222. Officers and men rewarded in various ways totalled 104. The number of admissions into hospital was 2,633 against 1,920 in the preceding year.

3. Among 136 casualties there were 31 resignations, 7 dismissals, 38 deaths and 43 retirements. Eight deaths were due to plague. Recruits numbered 165 against 164 in 1907.

4. During the year 198 officers and 596 men were able to read and write against 198 and 578 respectively in the preceding year.

5. The number of cognizable offences was 47,557, of which 40,824 were reported to the Police. The corresponding figures for 1907 were 50,724 and 44,979. Cases reported to Magistrates increased from 5,745 to 6,733. Convictions were obtained in 37,923 cases, or a percentage of 92.88 against 94.47 in the previous year. Excluded cases numbered 1,369 against 1,226. Of these, 22 were declared to be false, against 61 last year. Of 39,386 cases classed as true, 96.28 per cent. ended in conviction, against 97.26 in 1907.

6. Non-cognizable cases for disposal totalled 9,474 against 9,854 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions was 32.51 against 35.56.

7. The number of undetected cases fell from 644 to 604, the percentage being 1.47 against 1.43 last year.

8. The value of property alleged to have been stolen amounted to Rs. 3,48,580, against Rs. 3,07,088 in 1907. The percentage of recoveries was 56.38 against 62.53, covering 85.44 per cent. of the cases against 88.73.

9. The number of finger impressions received was 4,018, an increase of 628, and the number of prisoners identified rose from 794 to 992.

10. The licenses of the 36 firms dealing in arms and ammunition were renewed. The number of licenses and permits issued under the Arms Act was 3,900, showing an increase of 299. Under the Explosives Act 208 licenses were issued, a decrease of 2, and under the Petroleum Act 141 or an increase of 7.

11. The cars registered during the year numbered 195, and 12 numbers were cancelled. Forty-seven prosecutions and 41 convictions took place under the Motor-vehicles Act.

12. Pilgrims numbering 16,111 left Bombay for the Hedjaz, and 18,230 returned and were sent to their homes. A Haj Committee was appointed by Government in September 1908.

13. Nineteen foreigners including 8 Arabs were deported.

Deportations.

14. The number of fires rose from 97 to 103 and the damages were estimated at 35 lakhs against 21 lakhs.

Fires.

15. During the year the police had to deal with disturbances accompanying the Mohorrum festival, the trial of B. G. Tilak and strikes of mill-hands, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves received the commendation of Government. The author of a series of thefts on Malabar Hill was also successfully brought to justice.

V.—ADEN POLICE.

Information concerning Aden Police will be found in Chapter I of this report.

VI.—VAGRANTS.

1. The total number of inmates was 193, an increase of 18 as compared with last year. Of these, 40 obtained employment, 22 deserted, 15 were deported, 33 discharged having means, 4 sent to the Strangers' Home, 13 handed over to friends, 2 sent to the Lunatic Asylum and 35 convicted. The number remaining in the Workhouse at the end of the year was 29. The total cost to Government was Rs. 8,550 against Rs. 7,977 in the preceding year.

2. There was only one inmate, who was discharged on obtaining employment. The total cost was Rs. 94 against Rs. 129 in 1907.

3. The total cost to Government on account of the Vagrancy Act was Rs. 9,841 against Rs. 8,028 in the preceding year.

3. Wild Animals and Venomous Snakes.

For details see tables under Wild Animals and Snakes printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. The number of persons killed by wild animals fell from 66 to 32. Deaths from snake-bite increased from 1,171 to 1,248, of which 280 occurred in Ratnagiri and 166 in Hyderabad. Cattle killed by wild animals and snakes totalled 7,832 against 7,282 in 1907, and include nearly 5,000 animals killed by wolves in the Hyderabad and Thar and Párkar Districts.

Rewards. 2. Rewards paid for the destruction of 828 wild animals amounted to Rs. 3,269 against Rs. 2,981 for 821 animals in 1907. Forty-four tigers, 198 panthers and 167 wolves were among the animals killed. Snakes destroyed numbered 20,788 including 5,567 in Ratnagiri, 3,705 in Hyderabad and 6,355 in Thar and Párkar. Rupees 125 were paid in rewards.

Licenses. 3. The number of gun-licenses issued for crop protection, etc., was 4,626, an increase of 3,485 over the figures of the preceding year, bringing the total number in force to 10,905.

4. Chemical Analysis.

For details see the Annual Report of the Chemical Analyst to Government and the tables under Medico-legal Investigations printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of analyses increased from 4,550 to 5,252. In 281 cases of suspected human poisoning and 123 cases of suspected animal poisoning, poison was detected in 87 and 47 cases respectively. Among 128 cases of suspected staining, blood was detected in 84 out of 94 cases.

2. Of 416 samples of potable water received for analysis, 181 were classed as bad. Samples of Government stores examined numbered 253. Customs and Abkári analyses totalled 2,005, and included examinations of wood, mineral naphtha, methylated spirit, other alcoholic liquids, opium, country spirit, salt, petroleum, explosives, etc.

5. Criminal Justice.

For details see the Annual Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1908, and table Criminal Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

Number of offences.

1. The number of offences reported fell from 157,996 to 156,423. The number of cases returned as true was 146,163 or 93.4 per cent., of which 42 per cent. were under the Indian Penal Code and the rest under special and local laws. There was a material increase in offences relating to coins, and in kidnapping, theft and offences under the Cantonment Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. A considerable decrease occurred in offences under the Cantonment Rules, and under the Forest Act, City of Bombay Police Act, District Municipal Act and Salt Act. Out of 574 cases affecting human life 251 were murders against 252 out of 544 cases in the previous year. The proportion which offences returned as true bore to the population varied from 1 to 13 in Bombay and 1 to 92, 94 and 97 respectively in Karachi, Poona and Ahmedabad, to 1 to 783 in Ratnagiri. There was an increase of offences in Poona and Thána and a decrease in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Ahmednagar.

Cases and persons brought to trial.

2. The number of cases brought to trial fell from 146,641 to 144,966 and the number of persons involved from 238,566 to 237,896. Of the latter, 50 per cent. were acquitted or discharged and 45.5 per cent. convicted, against 49.2 and 46.2 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. The ratio of convictions to persons charged was 7 per cent. for hurt, 6 per cent. for criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, and 5 per cent. for offences relating to marriage. It was 42 per cent. each for offences affecting life and for robbery and dacoity, 71 per cent. for theft and 83 per cent. for offences under special and local laws. The number of European British subjects tried fell from 576 to 507, of whom 383 were convicted.

Miscellaneous cases.

3. There were 3,587 miscellaneous cases before the Courts involving 7,944 persons, of whom 66.7 per cent. were convicted. A material increase occurred in the number of persons involved in proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code to prevent a breach of the peace and a material decrease in the number concerned in proceedings against local nuisance and proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563.

Cases disposed of.

4. The number of original regular cases disposed of was 144,443 against 145,306 in the previous year. Of these 141,953 were disposed of by Magistrates. Of the persons convicted, 38.4 per cent. were convicted on regular and 61.6 per cent. on summary trial. The number of youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897 was 233 against 254.

Punishments.

5. Sentence of death was passed in 59 cases and of transportation in 179 cases against 55 and 138 respectively in the previous year. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment increased by 1,474 to 16,883. Sentences of fine numbered 82,039 and of whipping 1,383, showing a decrease of 4,099 and 126 respectively. In 74,945 cases the amount of fine imposed did not exceed Rs. 10, and in 6,343 it was between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50. In 5,854 cases the term of imprisonment did not exceed 15 days and in 9,190 it was between 15 days and 6 months. The total amount of fines imposed rose from Rs. 4,18,571 to Rs. 4,53,399, and that of fines realized from Rs. 3,44,677 to Rs. 3,52,787. Of the whippings inflicted 883 were in lieu of other punishments, 208 were in addition to other punishments and 292 were inflicted on juveniles.

Appeals and revision.

6. In the 4,359 appeals disposed of the applications were rejected in 42.7 per cent. of the cases. In 29 per cent. the sentence was confirmed, in 0.2 per cent. enhanced, in 9.8 per cent. reduced and in 17.4 per cent. reversed. In 1,675 cases of revision the sentence was enhanced in the case of 52 persons, and in the case of 164 reversed and of 92 reduced or otherwise altered. In the case of 35 persons the proceedings were quashed and in the case of 182 a new trial or further enquiry was ordered.

7. Persons tried by Jury and with the aid of Assessors numbered 460 and 1,173 respectively. In the Courts of Sessions the verdict of the Jury was approved as regards 349 out of 381 accused persons and disapproved as regards 28. In cases tried with Assessors the Judge agreed with all Assessors in 75·5 per cent. of the cases and differed from all in 15·9 per cent.

Trial by Jury and
Assessors.

3. Prisons—Civil and Criminal.

For details see the Annual Report of the Bombay Jail Department for 1908 and tables under Jails printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total population of all classes of prisons, subsidiary jails, lock-ups and civil Population jails during the year 1908 was 90,408 against 87,250, an increase of 3,158. The daily average population was 9,327, showing an increase of 473 compared with the previous year. The total population of prisons and 1st and 2nd class subsidiary jails was 24,113, of whom 16,195 were admitted during the year. Increases in the number of admissions are chiefly found in the Common Prison, the Central Prisons of Yerávda and Ahmedabad, the Prisons of Dhulia, Kárwár and Karáchi and the Thána Special Prison. Of the 62 juveniles admitted, 32 received sentences of 1 month or less and 12 had previous convictions. Female convicts numbered 1,548, a decrease of 26. The ratio of admissions to free population was 0·156 against 0·145 in 1907.

2. A large increase in the number of prisoners "released by order of Government" was Disposal of due to the liberation of 714 on the 50th anniversary of the assumption of the administration of prisons India by the Crown. Sixty-two transports were deported to the Andamans, against 40 in the previous year. Twenty prisoners escaped, against 4 last year, and 8 were re-captured. There were 24 executions, a decrease of 5. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for 1 month or less increased from 5,167 to 5,342.

3. The number of convicts classified as habituals was 1,967 against 1,665 in 1907. Habitual criminals.

4. During the year 1,302 persons were identified in the Presidency including Sind, Finger Impression Bureau, against 910 in the preceding year.

5. With the increased number of prisoners, offences rose from 15,303 to 19,980. Punishments. Punishments awarded by Superintendents numbered 20,296, of which 79 per cent. were minor. The number of corporal punishments increased by 2 to 110. The total number of individuals punished was 6,790.

6. During the year 2,743 prisoners were released under the remission system, showing an increase of 503. The new remission system, which will be more intelligible to convicts, was introduced from the 1st January 1909. The average number of convict officers was 991 males and 9 females against 1,003 males and 11 females in 1907. Mark system and convict officers.

7. Prisoners numbering 778 were admitted in the civil jails. The daily average was 51 Civil prisoners, against 40 in the previous year, and 60 were remaining at the close of the year.

8. The gross expenditure rose from Rs. 7,28,672 to Rs. 8,45,354 and the cost per head Finance. from Rs. 82·10·9 to Rs. 91·2·2. The rise is due to increased population and to unfavourable contract rates for staple food-grains. The net cash earnings of convicts increased from Rs. 40,346 to Rs. 85,100. As compared with a loss of Rs. 20,544 last year the Yerávda Central Prison showed a profit of Rs. 28,238, chiefly due to an increased output and savings at the Press. The value of jail-made articles sold to Government departments was Rs. 19,620, an increase of Rs. 508. The net profit of the quinine industry was Rs. 4,222 against Rs. 3,125 in 1907.

9. The death-rate *per mille* fell from 20·3 to 17·4, this being the lowest recorded for 30 years excepting 1905. There was overcrowding in the Common Prison and in those of Bijápur, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Yerávda, Dhárwár and Karáchi, but only Hyderabad, Bijápur and Sukkur show a death-rate of over 20 *per mille*. There were altogether 6,044 admissions into hospital against 5,916 in 1907 and the daily average of sick was 279·8 against 255·7. Deaths numbered 162 against 180. Of prisoners discharged during the year 56 1 per cent. had gained and 19·2 per cent. had lost weight.

7. Civil Justice.

For details see the Annual Report on the Administration of Civil Justice for the year 1908 and table Civil Justice printed in Part VI of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of civil cases decided during the year decreased by 8,430 to 301,515, of which 44·6 per cent. were regular suits and 53·2 per cent. miscellaneous cases against 41·9 and 56·3 per cent. respectively during 1907. The number of suits instituted was 1,93,037, showing an increase of 7,477. The percentage of suits for money or movable property fell from 75·4 to 73·7 and that of suits relating to immovable property rose from 15·9 to 16·2. The aggregate value of suits rose from Rs. 4,03,46,807 to Rs. 4,57,26,170. With the exception of those falling between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 in value the number of all kinds of suits showed an increase.

2. There were 170,133 suits for disposal, of which 134,351 were decided, leaving a balance Disposal of suits. Rs. 35,782 against 34,823 at the end of the preceding year. The percentage of contested suits was 37·3. The average duration of contested suits fell from 175 days to 167 days, and that

of uncontested suits rose from 71 to 72 days. In the Superior Courts the average duration was 360 days for contested and 306 for uncontested suits against 176 and 308 respectively in the previous year. Bombay remains the most litigious district with a proportion of 4% suit to 2% of the population while Thar and Párkar remains the least litigious with a proportion of 1 to 883. The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of was 20,850 against 18,949 during the preceding year.

Appeals.

3. The number of appeals presented rose from 6,447 to 6,592 and of appeals decided from 5,644 to 6,389. The arrears numbered 5,076 against 4,873. In 68.4 per cent. of the appeals decided the decree was confirmed, in 14.7 per cent. modified and in 15.8 per cent. reversed.

Applications for
execution of decrees.

4. Applications for execution decreased in number from 147,503 to 140,682. Disposals fell from 154,852 to 139,505, and arrears rose from 43,288 to 44,465. Among applications disposed of, in 22,992 cases satisfaction was obtained in full, in 26,530 in part, while 89,276 or 64 per cent. proved wholly infructuous. The total amount realized in execution was Rs. 53,90,590 against Rs. 47,38,480 in the preceding year. Judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 583 against 569 cases, and immovable property was sold in 3,045 cases against 3,539 in the previous year. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 395. Out of 219 such applications disposed of 67 were granted and 60 rejected.

2.—EXECUTION OF DECREES OF CIVIL COURTS BY THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The number of decrees referred to the Collectors for execution in the year 1908 was 6,833 against 6,639 in the preceding year. With a balance of 8,958 remaining from the previous year the total number amounted to 15,291, a decrease of 429. Of these, 6,398 were disposed of against 6,762, leaving a balance of 8,808. The number of cases settled by mutual agreement was 2,945 against 3,083 in 1907. Of the remainder, 1,903 were returned to the Civil Courts for various reasons and in 1,430 cases the property was sold. The area sold fell from 14,060 to 12,362 acres, but the assessment of the lands was Rs. 16,346 against Rs. 13,692. The price realized rose from Rs. 3,33,320 to Rs. 4,54,149 excluding mortgage liens amounting to Rs. 78,359. The number of times the assessment for which the lands were sold thus rose from 24.3 to 27.7. The value of the decrees settled by mutual agreement increased from Rs. 7,81,780 to Rs. 8,46,574. The amount paid in compromise by judgment-debtors rose from Rs. 6,99,148 to Rs. 7,29,090 and the amount remitted by creditors from Rs. 68,908 to Rs. 1,20,103.

8. Registration.

For details see Annual Report on Registration for 1908-1909 and tables under Registration printed in Part IX of the Statistics of British India.

1.—REGISTRATION UNDER ACT XVI OF 1908.

General.

1. The number of Registration offices open at the end of the year was 268, an increase of 5. Joint Sub-registrars were appointed in Bombay and Ahmedabad. The Inspectors were increased from 4 to 5 and their charges were re-arranged, facilitating inspection of every office at least once a year. The past was the first year of working under the new re-organization scheme, and its results were found satisfactory.

Number of deeds
registered.

2. The total number of documents registered reached 205,612, an increase of 713 over last year's figures. Material increases occurred in Kaira, Surat, the four Deccan Districts, Bijápur and the Sind Districts except Thar and Párkar.

Causes of
fluctuations.

3. In Kaira and Bijápur the increase is attributed to the Record-of-Rights, and consists mainly of leases in the latter district. In Ahmednagar, a considerable drop in leases is attributed to the same cause. In the four Deccan Districts the amendment of section 59 of the Transfer of Property Act was the chief cause of increase. In Sind the increase was mainly under "Other documents receipts," this fact being due to the practice of drawing up conveyances in the form of receipts to avoid stamp duty. In the districts where decreases occurred, these were principally due to the Hindu Sinhvast year which reduced business. In the Presidency generally there was a slight decrease in sales and an increase of 7 per cent. in mortgages. Leases were fewer in number. There are signs that the substitution of sales for mortgages, which resulted from the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, is being discontinued.

Financial.

4. The receipts of the department rose from Rs. 6,24,772 to Rs. 6,28,655. Expenditure, owing to the introduction of the re-organization scheme, rose from Rs. 2,97,550 to Rs. 3,09,397, thus representing 49.1 per cent. of the revenue. The cost of registration per cent. of property value was 2½ annas in Bombay and about 7½ annas in the mofussil.

2.—REGISTRATION UNDER ACT XVII OF 1879.

General.

1. The Village Registration system was in force in the districts of Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholápur and Poona during the year.

Number of
registrations.

2. The total registrations have decreased from 100,837 to 95,406, a fall of 6 per cent. The decrease, which is general, is variously attributed to the grant of tagáí, the fall in value of land, and the amendment of the Transfer of Property Act.

3. Transactions between agriculturists numbered 40,322, and between agriculturists and sáváks 29,926. Parties to the transactions.

4. The receipts decreased from Rs. 39,871 to Rs. 38,332, a fall of about 4 per cent. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 55,190 to Rs. 48,116, showing a deficit of Rs. 9,784 against Rs. 15,229 in the previous year. Under the old scheme, however, part of the Sub-registrars' salary was debited to Village Registration. The number of special Village Registrars was reduced by 11 to 118 during the year. Efforts are being made to amalgamate or abolish Village Registration offices and to open new Sub-registrars' offices instead. Financial.

3.—JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

1. The number of companies registered during the year was 55, of which 27 were classed under "Trading" and 16 under "Mills and Presses." Twenty-eight companies went into liquidation, and 3 were dissolved. Three Provident Societies were written off as defunct under Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 2713, dated 24th April 1903. The companies existing at the close of the year numbered 516. General.

2. Documents registered during the year rose from 1,174 to 1,205, but fees realized fell from Rs. 24,664 to Rs. 20,453. The expenditure was Rs. 1,865 against Rs. 1,826 in the previous year. Registration of documents and expenditure.

3. Two companies were prosecuted for not complying with the requirements of section 48. Both were convicted and fined. Prosecutions.

9. Local Board Administration.

For details see the Annual Report on Local Boards for 1908-1909 and tables under Local Boards printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1. The number of District Local Boards was 25 and that of Taluka Local Boards 212. One new Taluka Local Board having been constituted in Sind. There were 3,645 members, of whom 25 were *ex-officio*, 1,996 nominated and 1,624 elected. The elective system was not in force in the Panch Mahals, the Peint Taluka of Násik, 6 talukás of Kánara, 8 talukás of Thána and Párkar and in the Upper Sind Frontier District. New Boards were constituted in the districts of Kaira, Broach and Poona. The average number of meetings held by the District and Taluka Local Boards respectively was 4.1 and 4.5 in the Northern Division, 2 and 5 in the Central Division, 2.5 and 5.7 in the Southern Division and 2.1 and 7.3 in Sind. The average attendance was 8.92, 9.2, 7.83 and 6.45 respectively. General.

2. The aggregate income of the Boards was Rs. 64,77,847 against Rs. 63,87,488 in the preceding year. The Northern and Central Divisions showed increases of Rs. 1,77,604 and Rs. 85,259 respectively, which were due in the former to the increased demand for sand and quarried stones from Thána and to refunds received from the Public Works Department, in the latter to increased grants and contributions, and in both to the recovery of arrears. In the Southern Division a decrease of Rs. 78,020 was due to the inclusion of recovered arrears in the previous year's total. Sind showed a decrease of Rs. 99,434 under Contributions and Provincial Rates, that under the latter head being due to remissions on account of floods and to the shrinkage of *rabi* cultivation in some districts. The incidence of taxation per head of population was highest in Broach (Re. 0.8-4) and lowest in the Párkar Taluka (Re. 0.0-2). Income.

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 66,85,067 against Rs. 62,61,991 in the previous year. The total amounts spent upon Education, Medical Relief and Civil Works (including water-supply) were, respectively, Rs. 21,54,901, Rs. 3,27,123 and Rs. 37,37,887, showing increases of Rs. 1,55,440, Rs. 15,164 and Rs. 8,54,410 under these several heads as compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year. The aggregate closing balance of the Boards was Rs. 29,85,985 against Rs. 31,97,076 in the previous year. In no case did the balance fall below the prescribed minimum. Expenditure.

4. In every division communications continued to absorb the greater part of the expenditure upon Civil Works. Under the head of Buildings, School-houses and Dispensaries were the most important items. More than 4 lakhs were spent upon the improvement of water-supply. Works.

10. Municipal Administration.

For details see the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1908-1909, and the Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure for the Bombay Presidency including Sind for the year 1908-1909 and tables under Municipalities printed in Part VIII of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

1. There were 46 meetings of the Corporation, 160 of Committees of the Corporation, 53 of the Standing Committee and 41 of Sub-Committees of the Standing Committee. General.

2. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 26,12,566. The revenue realized during the year was Rs. 1,02,86,048 and the expenditure Rs. 1,05,30,126. There was thus a deficit of Rs. 3,44,078, reducing the closing cash balance to Rs. 23,13,432, of which Rs. 7,12,338 were

reserved for lapsed grants requiring to be renewed. The income realized during the year exceeded the original estimate by Rs. 1,07,048 and the previous year's receipts by Rs. 3,96,723. The permanent expansion of revenues is placed at Rs. 3,75,000. The expenditure was less than the sanctioned grants by Rs. 8,90,895, the saving being principally effected under the heads of Fire Brigade, Public Works Engineer's Department, New Works and Public Health Department. The permanent increase in expenditure is estimated at 5 lakhs.

Loan and plague expenditure.

3. The expenditure on Loan Works amounted to Rs. 16,84,14, against Rs. 9,88,024 in the preceding year, the increase being under Drainage, Roads, Markets and miscellaneous works. The expenditure on plague measures was Rs. 2,23,328, an increase of Rs. 27,811.

Debt and Sinking Fund.

4. A loan of 13½ lakhs was raised during the year for the construction of quarters for *halilkhores* and *bigaris*. Payment towards the reduction of debt amounted to Rs. 1,09,463. The total Municipal debt reached Rs. 5,20,22,939, against which the total Sinking Fund invested up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 35,31,186, leaving a net debt liability of Rs. 4,84,91,753.

Assets and liabilities.

5. The assets and liabilities of the Municipality at the close of the year were Rs. 7,49,45,833 and Rs. 5,48,29,769, or an increase of Rs. 18,55,399 and Rs. 11,92,595 respectively.

Taxation.

6. The general tax and the water-tax continued to be levied at the reduced rates of 8 per cent. and 3½ per cent. respectively. The incidence of taxation per head increased from Rs. 8-10-5 to Rs. 8-14-11 on the basis of the census of 1906.

Assessment and collection of revenue.

7. The total amount collected under all heads exclusive of Miscellaneous Receipts and toll fees was Rs. 66,01,970 against Rs. 62,99,584 last year. Miscellaneous Receipts aggregated Rs. 35,386 against Rs. 34,707 and toll fees Rs. 22,567 against Rs. 22,737. Complaints against the assessment of properties numbered 4,576 against 4,288. There were 14 appeals to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, of which 12 were settled out of Court.

Public Works.

8. The area of roads metalled during the year was 11,224,743 square feet and the cost Rs. 3,53,283 or 6-04 pies per square foot. Crude petroleum was used to treat 23,82,000 square feet of roads during the year at a cost of Rs. 25,580. Three hundred and sixty-four notices were issued for the removal of unsafe buildings. Thirteen buildings fell and 8 persons were killed and 7 injured.

Public lighting.

9. The number of gas lamps was 4,400 and of kerosine oil lamps 1,831. The cost of gas lighting was Rs. 2,79,413 and of kerosine oil lighting Rs. 46,808.

Water-supply.

10. The rainfall at Tánsa Lake was 90-18 inches, at Vehr Lake 76-54 inches and at Tulsi Lake 101-96 inches against 96-10, 88-51 and 119-41 inches respectively in 1907. There were 132 bursts in different mains; 552 new connections were made and 361 connections were cut off. The total number of connections at the end of the year was 22,054 and of meters in use 3,121.

Fire Brigade.

11. There were 107 calls to fires, including 5 false alarms. The total loss of property through fire was Rs. 23,94,164, or Rs. 9,42,110 less than in the previous year. The Brigade was called to 5 cases of fallen houses.

Public health.

12. The total mortality for the year exclusive of cases of still-born infants was 38,271 against 38,687 for the preceding year. The mortality was the lowest recorded since 1897. Deaths from plague numbered 5,361, the lowest figure since plague first broke out in Bombay. The number of births registered was 20,166 against 19,535 in the preceding year. Ten Municipal dispensaries were maintained as before.

Licenses.

13. The receipts from license fee amounted to Rs. 84,646, an increase of Rs. 1,299. The number of licenses issued was 7,168.

Markets.

14. The total revenue from Markets and Slaughter-houses was Rs. 4,76,558 against Rs. 4,81,738. The quantity of unwholesome food destroyed was 1,02,243 lbs. There were 42 prosecutions for contraband meat, and the fines amounted to Rs. 1,017.

Education.

15. The number of Municipal schools remained at 102 and that of the pupils rose from 9,466 to 10,314. There were 112 aided schools with 11,138 pupils, against 103 with 9,552 pupils last year. The total amount of grant-in-aid increased from Rs. 29,310 to Rs. 32,834.

2.—DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES.

General.

1. The number of municipalities in the Presidency and Sind was 157, including 14 city and 4 temporary corporations. The decrease of 2 as compared with the number of the preceding year was due to the abolition of the Hansot and Mánvi Municipalities in the Northern Division. There were 42 municipalities composed entirely of nominated members. The Vitha Municipality in the Central Division was added to the latter class by order of Government while the Khards Municipality received elective rights. The extension of the elective franchise to the Mátherán Municipality received the sanction of Government. In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4614, dated 16th July 1908, the privilege of electing two-thirds of the number of their councillors on condition of appointing a chief officer was accepted by the city municipalities of Surat, Dhulia, Sholápur, Belgaum and Karáchi; and

the privilege of selecting their President was conceded to 13 municipalities in the Northern Division, to 45 in the Central Division, and to 28 in the Southern Division, but in Sind only to Karáchi.

2. The aggregate income of the municipalities was Rs. 71,21,052, an increase of Income. Rs. 5,42,354. A rise of Rs. 71,559 in the Northern Division fell chiefly under receipts from municipal property, grants and contributions for educational and medical purposes and miscellaneous items, while there was a decrease under municipal rates and taxes. In the Central Division the receipts improved by Rs. 2,78,282, principally on account of grants and contributions by Government and receipts from octroi and municipal rates and taxes. The same items chiefly accounted for an increase of Rs. 95,151 in the Southern Division and of Rs. 97,362 in Sind. Items under the head Extraordinary and Debt aggregated Rs. 10,30,562, bringing the total receipts to Rs. 81,51,614. A decrease of 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under this head in Sind was explained by the loans raised and the sinking funds realized by the Karáchi Municipality in the preceding year. The aggregate income from taxation was Rs. 16,11,017, showing a net increase of Rs. 96,047. The only decrease was in the Northern Division. The incidence of taxation was highest in Karáchi (Rs. 7-0-9) and lowest in Ashta (Rs. 0-3-4), and the incidence of income was highest in Pandharpur (Rs. 13-4-0) and least in Yankamardi (Rs. 0-7-6).

3. The aggregate expenditure rose by Rs. 5,89,285 to Rs. 79,70,523. An increase of Expenditure. Rs. 2,83,871 in the Northern Division was chiefly distributed among the heads of Fire, Water-supply, Conservancy, Public Works and Extraordinary and Debt. In the Central Division Water-supply, Plague measures and Roads were responsible for an increase of Rs. 1,37,255. The Southern Division showed an increase of Rs. 39,008 to which Fire, Lighting charges, Water-supply, Conservancy and Roads principally contributed. A larger outlay upon Lighting, Water-supply, Conservancy, Hospitals, Roads, Schools and Colleges accounted for an advance of Rs. 1,29,151 in municipal expenditure in Sind. The closing balances of the municipalities amounted to Rs. 39,47,885 against Rs. 37,26,046 at the end of the previous year.

4. The Surat Municipality incurred heavy expenditure in improving its water-works. In the Central Division new water-works and improvements to drainage were in progress at Pandharpur. A dispensary building was constructed at Sindkheda, a municipal office building and a public library at Erandol, and a beef market and a slaughter-yard at Málegáon. Works carried out in the Southern Division included a kerosine oil dépôt at Belgaum, a mutton market at Nipáni and a vegetable market at Gadag. Special repairs were executed to the sources of water-supply at Athani, Bijápur and Mátherán. In Sind the most important works were the improvement of the water service in the Lyari quarter of the Karáchi town; the construction of the epidemic diseases hospital and the Motiram S. Advani School in Karáchi and of the new municipal office in Jacobabad; and the provision of open drains in the town of Garhi Yasin. Steady progress continued to be made with the drainage works in Karáchi.

5. The municipality of Ahmedabad raised a new loan of Rs. 10,500 and that of Surat a Debt. loan of Rs. 1,90,000. During the year the former municipality repaid Rs. 81,104 and the latter Rs. 32,000. The total repayments made during the year by municipalities in the Northern Division amounted to Rs. 1,25,578, and the net total liabilities on account of loans amounted to Rs. 24,90,017. In the Central Division the repayments and net liabilities were Rs. 80,283 and Rs. 7,84,965 respectively, and in the Southern Division the corresponding figures were Rs. 17,065 and Rs. 2,28,503. In Sind the Karáchi Municipality redeemed 57 debentures of the loans of 1884, 1904 and 1907 of the value of Rs. 500 each, and the Sukkur Municipality redeemed 46 debentures of the value of Rs. 500 each. The total repayments of the three city municipalities amounted to Rs. 55,500 and the net liabilities to Rs. 12,72,200 at the close of the year.

3.—BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

1. The Capital expenditure estimated in the Budget was 68-35 lakhs, and the actual Capital Expenditure. expenditure was 54-58 lakhs. The shortage was made up of 4 lakhs under Works and 9-77 lakhs under Acquisition. That under Works was due to a petition against the site of chawls in the Sandhurst Road scheme and to delay in the acquisition of certain lands. The shortage under Acquisition was due only to delay in actual disbursements.

2. Bombay Act II of 1908 amending the City of Bombay Improvement Act IV of 1898 Acquisition of Land. accelerated the disposal of acquisition cases by determining the right of Government to a share in the compensation. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 285, involving aggregate awards of 42-77 lakhs against 153 and 11-64 lakhs in the previous year. Of the 285 cases, 33 involving 31-58 lakhs were settled amicably and 252 involving 11-21 lakhs were contested. There were 55 references to the Tribunal of Appeal, of which 47 were disposed of. The Collector's awards were upheld in 4 out of 5 contested cases and the remaining 42 were settled, dismissed or withdrawn. Two appeals were decided by the High Court, in both of which the Tribunal's awards were upheld.

3. Schemes completed or nearly completed during the year comprised the following:— Progress of Schemes. Princess Street, all roads and footpaths; the portion of Sandhurst Road between Queen's Road and Falkland Road; the Gámdévi Estate; the roads in Mánvi Koliváda; Police Accommodation, Duncan Road, Agripáda and Connaught Road Estate; the roads in Hornby Road Estate;

chawl in Princess Street; and two additional blocks of chawls at Imámváda. The most important schemes remaining incomplete were Sandhurst Road, Dáder-Mátunga, Sion-Mátunga, and Nowroji Hill, the estimated future expenditure being 23·2, 48·4, 68·2 and 34·1 lakhs respectively. Four new schemes were sanctioned by Government during the year, and 4 others were notified. Sanction was refused to the East Agripáda Improvement scheme and its revision was ordered.

Chawls.

4. The chawl completed in Princess Street accommodates 224 persons. The two additional blocks at Imámváda contain in all 283 rooms and provide for 990 persons. New chawls were commenced at Mándvi Koliváda and 6 new blocks at Agripáda, the former to accommodate 888 and the latter 1,728 persons. The number of persons occupying the chawls of the Board rose from 10,175 to 12,145, among whom the death-rate varied from 20·83 *per mille* in the Nágpáda chawls to 63·48 in the newly-occupied semi-permanent sheds at Paltan Road.

Police Accommodation.

5. The two completed Police Accommodation schemes provided for 2 officers and 36 men with their families. The schemes in Agripáda and Princess Street made progress which ensured their completion in 1909-1910. Plans and estimates for 3 other schemes were prepared but the works were not taken in hand before the close of the year.

Leasing of Plots.

6. During the year 37 building plots were leased at an annual rental of Rs. 60,891, bringing the total number of plots leased to 312 with a present annual rental of Rs. 5,05,900.

Finance.

7. In September 1908 a 4 per cent. 60 years' loan of 30 lakhs was raised. The total borrowings thus reached 315 lakhs, involving interest and Sinking Fund charges of 14·05 lakhs per annum on net receipts of 312·26 lakhs. The receipts and expenditure of the general account were 15·82 and 16·88 lakhs respectively, while including the Capital account the total receipts were 47·14 lakhs and the total expenditure 71·45 lakhs. The opening balance of both accounts was 45·6 lakhs and the closing balance 21·29 lakhs. The year was the last of the period of 10 years during which under section 79 (3) of the Act the profits of the Trust were allowed to accumulate before being distributed between the Government and the Municipality, and the accounts kept under the Act showed a net 10 years' surplus of 17·76 lakhs due for distribution.

11. Military (Volunteering).

Camps of exercise.

1. Camps of exercise were held by the Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Volunteer Artillery (Bombay and Kirkee), Bombay Volunteer Rifles, 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifles, 1st and 2nd Battalions B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifles, Poona Volunteer Rifles and Southern Marátha Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Grants.

2. The total amount sanctioned in grants for camps and field days was Rs. 12,900 against Rs. 13,720 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

3. The Bombay Light Horse, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, G. I. P. Railway Rifles, B. B. & C. I. Railway Rifles and Bombay Volunteer Rifles rendered good service during the disturbances at Bombay in July 1908.

12. Marine.

For details see Annual Reports on Port Trusts and Shipping Offices for 1908-1909 and tables under Port Trusts printed in Part IX of the Statistics of British India.

1.—BOMBAY.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

1. The total number of seamen shipped was 36,926 and of those discharged 34,943, the decrease being 2,090 and 1,757 respectively. Among those shipped, European seamen decreased by 303 to 2,153 and natives decreased by 1,787 to 34,173. European and native seamen discharged numbered 2,128 and 32,815, decreasing by 287 and 1,470 respectively.

Seamen left and relieved.

2. Among Europeans, deserters numbered 31 against 20. Deaths increased from 6 to 9. Subsistence was given to 12, and 28 were sent home distressed, against 13 and 22 respectively in the previous year. Among natives there were 171 deaths against 202.

Receipts and expenditure.

3. The total receipts were Rs. 77,123, a decrease of Rs. 5,011 which is attributed to depression in trade. The expenditure increased by Rs. 1,111 to Rs. 35,182, owing to the grant of grain compensation and of acting allowances and bonus to clerks. The net profit of Rs. 41,911 thus showed a decrease of Rs. 6,122.

Marine Courts of Inquiry.

4. Three Marine Courts of Inquiry were held. In the first, the Court found a justifiable error of judgment on the part of the master; in the second, the chief officer and the master of the S.S. *Satrungi* were severely censured; and in the third, the certificate of the master of the S.S. *Godavari* was suspended.

2.—ADEN.

Shipping Office.

One hundred and sixty-one European seamen were engaged and 178 discharged, against 159 and 140 respectively in the year 1907-1908. Native seamen numbering 3,511 were engaged

and 3,939 discharged, against 3,893 and 3,175 respectively. There were 3 deaths reported among European and 9 among Native seamen. Receipt of shipping fees rose from Rs. 7,729 to Rs. 9,615.

3.—BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

1. The gross revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 76,14,792, showing a decrease of Receipts and Rs. 2,37,256. The temporary rebate initiated in 1907 was continued and aggregated expenditure. Rs. 7,24,997. The expenditure rose from Rs. 66,20,879 to Rs. 68,09,054, leaving a net surplus, after deducting the rebate, of Rs. 80,741, which was appropriated to the Revenue Reserve Fund, bringing the total to Rs. 55,87,196.
2. The Port Trust Traffic Returns show a decrease of nearly 28 per cent. in the export Imports and exports. trade of the first half-year, occurring chiefly in cotton, oil-seeds, cotton-seed and grain, and due to the unfavourable monsoon of 1907. Exports of manganese ore also decreased considerably. In the second half-year conditions improved. The only noticeable fluctuations in imports were an increase in coal and kerosine oil and a decrease in piece-goods and cotton.
3. The number of steamers which entered the docks or were berthed at the outer walls Number of vessels, was 4,474 with an aggregate tonnage of 2,633,303 against 1,477 with a tonnage of 2,678,345 in 1907-1908. The Dry Dock earnings increased from Rs. 1,73,569 to Rs. 1,84,283, and the tonnage from 551,013 to 612,305. These figures are the highest on record.
4. The total tonnage of vessels which entered the port was 4,021,562. The number of Port Department steamers was 2,642 with a tonnage of 3,321,026 against 2,644 with a tonnage of 3,355,582 in 1907-1908.
5. The expenditure on capital works reached Rs. 89,44,545, an increase of over 39 lakhs. Capital expenditure The Alexandra Dock works absorbed 44 lakhs and the Mazagou-Sewri Reclamation 33 lakhs. and loans. A debenture loan of Rs. 75 lakhs, having a currency of 60 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent., was raised during the year for the New Docks works. The total debt at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 7,85,82,487.

4.—KARACHI PORT TRUST.

1. Receipts fell from Rs. 31,20,803 to Rs. 25,45,649 and expenditure from Rs. 25,61,095 to Rs. 24,89,571. The decline in receipts is due to diminished export trade in cereals and cotton, the crops being deficient. Imports continued to increase.
2. The expenditure on engineering works rose to Rs. 34,06,836, an increase of more than 6 lakhs over last year's record figures. The principal items were wharfage extension and the installation of a new light on the Manora Point. The quantity dredged during the year was 1,221,369 tons, an increase of 200,534. The number of steamers entering the port was 356, of which 17 had a draught of 26 feet and over against 35 in the previous year.

5.—ADEN PORT TRUST.

1. Receipts rose from Rs. 4,46,764 to Rs. 4,55,231, and expenditure from Rs. 4,14,081 to Rs. 5,26,452. The deficit was mainly due to the expenses of the triennial overhaul of the Dredger in Bombay.
2. Expenditure on the Engineering Department rose from Rs. 97,223 to Rs. 99,212. Dredging operations. The Dredger removed 188,000 tons of spoil against 161,650 tons in the previous year, at an actual cost per ton of annas 6.89 against 8.98. In view of the scheme for deepening the harbour, which was finally approved by Government, departmental dredging was suspended and the Dredger taken over by the Contractors.
3. The number of vessels which entered the port, exclusive of Government vessels, was Shipping, 2,435 against 2,812 and the aggregate tonnage 2,992,714 against 3,272,346 in 1907-1908.

13. Co-operative Credit Societies.

For details see the Annual Report on the Co-operative Credit Societies for the year 1908-1909.

1.—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. During the year there was an increase of 21 in the number of Societies and the closing Number of Societies number on the register stood at 169. Of these 43 had not yet started working. There were 49 and members. Urban and 120 Rural Societies against 46 and 99 respectively in the previous year. Societies with a limited liability numbered 23 and those with an unlimited liability 146, the latter figure including all the Rural Societies. Out of the total number, 46 were registered in the Northern Division including Bombay, of which 19 were in Ahmedabad; 74 in the Central Division, of which 58 were in Sárára; and 49 in the Southern Division, of which 26 were in Dharwár. The total membership of Urban Societies was 4,377 and of Rural Societies 7,046, amounting in all to 11,423 against 8,487 in the previous year.

Working Societies.

2. The number of working Societies was 126 with a capital of Rs. 5,62,456 against 109 with a capital of Rs. 3,67,050 in the preceding year. Loans granted to members numbered 6,248 and amounted to Rs. 5,09,525 against Rs. 3,80,168. Re-payments received from members aggregated Rs. 3,26,420 and Rs. 4,99,247 were outstanding at the end of the year.

Finance.

3. The total capital of Urban Societies was Rs. 3,05,572 and of Rural Societies Rs. 2,79,684; in all, Rs. 5,85,256 against Rs. 3,69,880 in the previous year. The amount lent by Government during the year was Rs. 35,550, bringing the total Government loans to Rs. 1,23,275 or 22 per cent. of the total working capital. Deposits from members amounted to Rs. 2,16,548 or 39 per cent. Shares covered 22 per cent. and loans from officers 6 per cent. of the working capital. The total assets of the Societies were Rs. 6,11,889 and the total liabilities Rs. 5,84,950. The total profit of the year amounted to Rs. 27,050.

2.—SIND.

The Khairpur-Daharki Society is still the only Co-operative Credit Society in Sind. The number of members increased from 95 to 119 and the working capital from Rs. 2,078 to Rs. 3,676. Of the latter sum Rs. 3,665 were out on loans to members at the end of the year. The net profit for the year was Rs. 252.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Part I.

AGRICULTURE, SURVEY AND HANDBOOKS

Section I.

AGRICULTURE, SURVEY AND HANDBOOKS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

1. Agriculture.

For details see Season and Crop Report of the Bombay Presidency for 1908-1909 and Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1908-1909; also tables 3, 4 and 10 appended to the Agricultural Statistics of British India.

1.—AREA OF AVAILABLE STATISTICS.

The reporting area increased by 8,000 acres in the Presidency proper but declined by 138,000 acres in Sind. The former increase was due to the introduction of the Survey Settlement into one village in each of the Násik, Nagar and Thána districts and into 5 villages in Ratnágiri, while statistics of the two villages in Poona which had lost their records by fire in the preceding year became once more available. In Sind the rough survey of a Tapa in Karáchi resulted in a decrease of 243½ square miles, part of which, however, was made good by riparian changes and other survey operations.

2.—CROPPED AREAS.

1. As a result of the better season the gross and net cropped areas increased by 1·71 and Area under cultivation 1·69 per cent. respectively in the Presidency and by 20·4 and 19·7 per cent. in Sind. The area more than once cropped rose by 2·16 and 29·4 per cent. respectively. Current fallow decreased in area by 5·13 per cent. in the Presidency and 8·32 per cent. in Sind.

2. In the Presidency proper the gross area cropped was 2·42 crores of acres, an increase Crops. of 4 lákhs over the figures of the previous year. In Sind the area increased by 8 lákhs to 47 lákhs of acres. The area under food crops increased by 5 and 17 per cent. respectively in the Presidency proper and in Sind; that under non-food crops fell by 9·15 per cent. in the Presidency proper but rose by 39 per cent. in Sind. Owing to unfavourable kharif rains the area under bájri further fell from 49 to 47 lákhs of acres in the Presidency proper. Under the influence of good September rains, however, the lands left unsown were utilized for jowári, the area under which increased by 10 lákhs of acres. In Sind the favourable inundation and rainfall resulted in an increase of 41 per cent. under jowári and 14·5 per cent. under bájri. The area under paddy improved by 61,000 acres in the Presidency proper, and exceeded the normal by 271,000 acres, the principal increase occurring in Gujárat. In Sind this crop declined by 2,000 acres, but remained 9 per cent. above the normal. The area under wheat fell by 5,000 acres in the Presidency and was 21·5 per cent. below the average, but in Sind there was an improvement of 94,000 acres or 22 per cent. The area under pulses showed an increase of 24,000 acres or about 1 per cent. in the Presidency proper and of 72,000 acres or 21 per cent. in Sind. Cultivation of oil-seeds in the Presidency proper advanced by 69,000 acres or 5 per cent. but remained 12 per cent. in defect of the average. In Sind the area increased by 2·31 lákhs of acres or 85 per cent. A general fall in the area under sesame was more than counterbalanced by an advance of 1·3 lákhs of acres under safflower. The area under cotton again fell from 37·4 to 31·7 lákhs of acres or by 15 per cent. The decrease, which was general, was due to deficiency of sowing rain, to damage by excessive rain and to extended cultivation of food-crops. There was no alteration in the cotton area in Sind.

3. The irrigated area of the Presidency proper further expanded by 22,000 acres or Irrigation. 2·6 per cent. to a total of 8·47 lákhs of acres. The increase was mainly under Government canals and wells and was confined to East Deccan and Karnátk, where the ample rains in September provided the water supply and the absence of further rain made its use necessary. In Sind the irrigated area rose from 28·93 to 34·58 lákhs of acres, the increase of 19·5 per cent.

being principally under Government canals. The ratio of irrigated area to net cropped area remained practically unaltered both in the Presidency and in Sind, irrigation having kept pace with the extension in cropped area. In the Presidency proper the net increase in the area irrigated from Government canals was 16,000 acres or 12.5 per cent., from wells 4,000 acres and from tanks 1,000 acres. In Sind the area under Government canals expanded by 19.7 per cent., that under private canals nearly doubled and well-irrigation declined by 36 per cent.

Water-supply.

4. The number of pakka wells increased by 2,287 to 156,627, and that of kacha wells by 828 to 96,408. Other wells numbered 101,500 pakka and 46,800 kacha against 98,500 and 46,400 in the previous year. Other sources of irrigation increased by 934, principally on account of kacha bandhāras in Sátára being reported for the first time.

3.—CROP EXPERIMENTS.

The conducting of crop experiments by Assistant and Deputy Collectors was discontinued by Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8719, dated 7th September 1909. This year's experiments, therefore, have not been tabulated, and the subject will in future be omitted from this report.

4.—AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

The experimental work carried on during the year by the Department of Agriculture related to cotton, wheat, jowári, bájri, tár and other pulses, groundnuts, castor, til, etc., and included a number of varietal tests of indigenous and exotic crops, while attention was paid to selection, culture and manures.

Cotton.

The varieties of cotton grown during the year comprised American, Cambodia, tree cottons, indigenous cottons and hybrid cottons. American varieties were tried for the first time in the congenial locality of Gadag, and in spite of an unfavourable season gave a moderate outturn and were immune from the "red leaf blight" which usually affects them. Cambodia and tree cottons were grown at Dhárwár and Surat, and yielded encouraging results. Efforts are being made at Dhárwár to improve the indigenous Kumpta Cotton by selection alone, but against the success as regards quality must be set a fall in ginning percentage. A similar deterioration has been observed in the selected Broach cotton grown on the same farm, although the best unselected Broach proved superior to any other variety. At Surat selection of hybrid cottons was continued, but their instability has not yet been overcome. Investigations on the subject of Mendelism were continued both at Dhárwár and Surat, but the results are hardly convincing as yet. In the neighbourhood of Surat 1,500 lbs. of hybrid seed were distributed, and the growers obtained prices higher by 7 per cent. than for ordinary cotton.

Wheat.

Wheat received attention at the Manjri, Dhárwár, Dhulia, Nadiád and Dohád farms. The work done included collection of samples and analysis of produce in pursuance of a general survey of Bombay wheats; selection with the object of improving the yield per acre, which at present compares very badly with that obtained in England; and trial of new wheats both of Indian and foreign origin. The experiments indicate that some of the latter will be well worth substituting for deshi varieties.

Potatoes.

A number of European varieties of potato were imported and grown at Belgaum and Dhárwár with the object of ascertaining whether the Italian seed commonly used is best for the purpose. The results indicated that the latter may in the future be superseded, but insect attacks and rot have first to be overcome.

Tapioca.

Experiments in tapioca were extended to all farms in the Presidency proper, as this crop has the reputation of providing a cheap famine food in years of scarcity. The year's results, however, seem to show too small a yield per acre to be profitable, but experiments are to be repeated.

Other Experiments.

Many other important crops were subjected to selection and comparison of varieties. Experiments were conducted at Surat to test the comparative value of deep and shallow cultivation, and so far indicate that the former is beneficial for jowári and the latter for cotton. Important results were obtained at Dohád by the application of "dry farming" to gram. Among manurial experiments, those upon rice at Lonávála have shown several substitutes to be as efficient as ráb, the value of which proceeds not from the ashes but the heat. In addition, experiments were made in rotations, irrigation and well-boring, and oil-engines were tried for water-lifting and cane-crushing. Investigations continued at the Ganeshkhind and Bassein Botanical gardens, and the Agricultural Chemist carried on analytical and research work at the Poona Agricultural College.

5.—ADVANCES TO CULTIVATORS.

The advances made under the Land Improvement Loans Act and the Agriculturists' Loans Act in each of the districts of the Presidency during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

District.	1907-1908.		1908-1909.	
	For purchase of Seed and Cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.	For purchase of Seed and Cattle, Act XII of 1884.	For permanent improvement, Act XIX of 1883.
Ahmedabad	1,07,271	Rs.	1,93,807	Rs. 20,552
Kaira	1,54,010	75,288	4,46,314	21,616
Panch Mahals	...	600	67,473	807
Broach	20,659	5,250	11,758	6,237
Surat	14,443	33,645	2,59,030	44,622
West Khāndesh	70,192	87,745	3,73,785	95,060
East Khāndesh	82,725	51,233	76,052	29,370
Nāsik	51,233	37,866	97,111	57,943
Ahmednagar	72,337	52,087	3,40,394	35,304
Poona	1,50,156	29,048	1,73,558	46,392
Sholāpur	63,200	57,027	20,711	17,682
Satāra	19,959	25,363	10,916	18,720
Belgaum	16,905	25,681	41,562	308
Bijāpur	2,687	49,024	1,05,537	57,633
Dhārwar	85,031	67,713	16,420	65,447
Thāna	...	3,240	12,636	1,568
Kolāba	9,675	1,500	7,470	347
Ratnāgiri	9,038	6,800	25,515	9,000
Kānara	27,650	39,795	1,42,010	20,880
Karāchi	...	29,420	1,19,129	90,454
Hyderabad	1,49,418	1,60,790	49,780	71,262
Sukkur	23,572	88,705	61,846	75,876
Upper Sind Frontier	...	62,623	1,01,270	56,959
Lārkāna	...	18,384	5,962	61,450
Mirpurkhās	...	...	...	...
Total	18,04,091	9,10,100	27,62,759	8,21,438

The increase in the amount granted under Act XII of 1884 was practically confined to Gujārat, the Deccan and Sind. Loans were largely required to replace the losses of cattle due to past years of scarcity. The expansion of cultivation which attended a more favourable year also necessitated an increase in agricultural stock. In Karāchi tagāvi was given in order to relieve the distress caused by losses of crops and damage to property by floods. Elsewhere in Sind the good inundation tended to encourage the purchase of seed and cattle in order to extend cultivation. In the Konkan, however, the favourable season resulted in a reduced demand for loans. Generally there is evidence that the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act and the system of restricted tenure by reducing the credit obtainable with sāvkārs are favouring an increased resort to tagāvi.

6.—AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

The figures of the last quinquennial census of agricultural stock were given in the report for the year 1905-1906. The following census, however, has been anticipated under the orders of Government, and further statistics will therefore appear in the next annual report. During the year under review rinderpest, which had been severe during the two previous years, showed a considerable abatement and the reported deaths from this disease numbered less than 5,000 against 20,000 during the year 1907-1908. Kānara was again the most affected district, Broach standing next on the list, while East Khāndesh, Nāsik, Nagar, Ratnāgiri and Sārat were practically free. Sholāpur alone was entirely free from the disease.

7.—BREEDING OPERATIONS.

1. There are no stock bulls the property of Government. The Ahmedabad District Local Board maintains 8 stock bulls, Kaira 5, and Surat, West Khāndesh and Ahmednagar one each. In Ahmednagar 87 bulls have been procured for the use of the people of the district under the recently introduced system of takāvi.

2. The Northcote Cattle Farm, Chhārodi, continued under the supervision of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department. The object of the Farm is to facilitate the maintenance of pure-bred stock in Gujārat. During the year the herd increased from 293 to 380, and 53 animals were sold.

3. In the "non-selected" districts, in which horse-breeding is conducted by the Civil Veterinary Department with the object of supplying the needs of the people only, 20 stallions were distributed at the commencement of the year, and 19 were on the register at the close. Eighteen were employed at stud throughout the year and covered 618 mares or an average of 36 per stallion against 562 or an average of 34.60 last year. The average per stallion in

Gujarát was 49·32, but in the Deccan only 20·87. The average cost per stallion of food, keep and transit rose from Rs. 432 to Rs. 507. Horse-breeding is dying out in the Presidency, especially in the Deccan, owing to economic changes and a series of bad years.

Fairs and Shows.

Horse Shows.

1. Two horse shows were held, one at Ahmednagar under the supervision of the Army Remount Department and one at Ahmedabad under the Civil Veterinary Department. In the latter the number of entries was 464 against 510 at the last show in 1906. The sum of Rs. 2,000 was distributed in prizes, and silver medals were awarded for the best mare and filly.

Cattle Fairs and Shows.

2. In addition to the annual shows at Mhaswad and Sholapur, new shows were organized by the Agricultural Associations at Dhárvár, Panvel and Shrigonda. The Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar cattle shows were also revived. At Mhaswad the number of entries fell from 351 to 292, and at Sholapur it rose from 221 to 359. At each of these shows a sum of Rs. 700 was awarded in prizes, in addition to silver medals. Among the other shows that at Ahmednagar promised well. It received a subsidy of Rs. 1,500 from Government, and Rs. 695 were given in prizes. In Sind, cattle fairs were held at Jacobabad, Shikárpur and Talbar. The aggregate number of entries was 928, and Rs. 1,202 were given in prizes, against 1,193 entries and Rs. 1,583 last year.

2. Weather and Crops.

1.—METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN INDIA.

Number of observatories.

1. There were 2 second class and 22 third class observatories, against 4 and 20 respectively in the previous year, those of Karáchi and Jamnagar having been reduced in status to the third class during the year.

Observations.

2. Breaks in the observations occurred at Mount Abu, Belgaum and Ahmedabad. The Daily Weather Report was published as usual. In the case of 1,069 vessels which arrived in port extracts from the logs were made and the barometers compared.

2.—NOTE ON THE WEATHER IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR 1908-1909.

Principal features.

1. The chief features were (1) the late arrival of the monsoon and its slow extension inland, (2) its strength during July and August, (3) its subsequent deficiency and early withdrawal, and (4) the scantiness of rainfall during the cold-weather period.

Monsoon.

2. The monsoon first reached the Konkan on the 13th June, and with its advance caused a good burst of rain in Gujarát and Káthiawár, but it was not until its second advance at the beginning of July that monsoon conditions were established. The rainfall for June was accordingly in defect. From the 7th July to the 4th September the current was stronger than usual. In Sind the rainfall during July was as much as 248 per cent in excess. During September rain was irregularly distributed being chiefly associated with depressions. It was normal in the Deccan but in defect in the Konkan while Sind received none at all. In general, although the rainfall for June and September was below normal, that for the whole monsoon season equalled or exceeded the average owing to its unusual vigour in the two intermediate months.

From October to December during the retreat of the south-west monsoon the current was very feeble, and the conditions at the end of October approximated more nearly to those of December. The rainfall for the period was in defect everywhere, the difference reaching 100 per cent. in Gujarát.

3.—NOTE ON THE WEATHER AT BOMBAY IN 1908-1909.

Rainfall.

The south-west monsoon rains appeared to have commenced regularly from the 13th June and ended on the 24th September. The total fall for the year amounted to 53·32 inches being 21·84 below the normal of the 24 years, 1873 to 1896. June received a fall of 15·19 inches, July 21·18, August 9·67 and September 6·71 against the respective averages of 20·16, 25·34, 14·21 and 11·66 inches. October received a fall of 0·62 inch.

Temperature.

The mean temperature for the year under report was 78°·9 being 0°·5 below the normal of the 24 years. January was an abnormally cold month, its mean temperature being 2°·1 below the normal. The mean temperature of the remaining months was within 2° of the normal of the season. The highest mean daily temperature recorded was 87°·0 on the 10th June and the lowest 67°·6 on the 12th January. The highest hourly temperature recorded was 48°·7 on the 14th April and the lowest 62°·4 on the 12th January.

Wind.

The mean hourly velocity of the wind was 10·0 miles against 11·8 miles, the average of the 24 years. The greatest mean hourly velocity in one day was 29·0 miles on the 15th June and the least was 8·5 miles on the 3rd September. The greatest hourly velocity during the year was 36 miles and was recorded on the 15th June between 10 and 11 a.m., while the greatest velocity of a single gust of wind was 41 miles per hour as recorded by the Dines's anemometer (equal to 60 miles per hour of Beckley's) on the same occasion.

4.—COLOKA AND ALIBAG OBSERVATORIES.

The observatories continued to record and publish magnetic, meteorological, seismological and astronomical observations during the year. The Milne's seismograph registered 48 earthquakes, of which 4 were great disturbances.

5.—THE MAHARAJA TAKHTASINGJI OBSERVATORY, POONA.

In the absence of the siderostat, to which electric control is being fitted, and of the new spectroscopic, which has not yet been received from the makers, observations were taken with the 6-inch Cooke Equatorial and the old grating spectroscope, and maintained a close agreement with those taken at South Kensington. Records were forwarded to Sir Norman Lockyer and to the chairman of the Sun-spot Committee of the International Union for co-operation in Solar Research.

6.—SEASON AND CROPS.

The following table shows the distribution of the rainfall at the various head-quarters stations:—

No.	District Head Quarter Station.	Kharif Rains (1st June to 30th Sept. 1900).			Rabi Rains (1st October to 28th February)			Hot Weather Rains (1st March to 31st May)			Total.						
		Average.		1-09	Average.		1903-1900	Average		1909.	Average.		1903-1900				
		Fall.	Many days	Fall.	Many days	Fall.	Many days	Fall.	Many days	Fall.	Many days	Fall.	Many days				
<i>Deccan.</i>																	
1	Dhulia	21.10	30	10.79	39	2.16	5	0.21	1	0.48	1	0.06	2	23.71	36	17.06	36
2	Vaigai	25.38	42	12.07	48	2.41	3	0.15	1	0.78	1	0.16	1	31.57	46	32.34	50
3	Baroda	24.21	44	11.63	31	3.35	2	1.23	3	1.02	1	0.71	3	28.76	47	17.56	37
4	Ahmednagar	19.24	29	10.65	29	3.62	5	0.93	3	1.32	3	0.68	6	21.18	41	24.80	38
5	Poona	23.32	37	21.44	33	6.95	8	1.47	2	1.67	4	1.43	5	30.87	40	24.30	45
6	Sholapur	22.29	31	24.70	36	4.66	7	0.13	1	2.23	4	2.67	4	29.10	42	27.50	40
7	Satara	30.08	55	61.60	72	8.14	6	0.59	3	3.16	6	2.15	4	39.87	70	44.41	74
8	Hilly Deccan Tract	63.63	60	71.48	80	4.53	5	1.18	2	1.68	3	0.30	1	69.54	74	73.05	83
<i>Harnadak.</i>																	
9	Belgaum	39.67	62	41.10	71	7.60	12	0.05	4	5.84	9	2.14	7	52.30	61	47.19	52
10	Bijapur	10.41	26	15.51	32	0.03	10	0.20	1	2.69	0	2.03	5	25.12	42	17.74	28
11	Dharwar	19.60	45	10.38	39	7.26	12	1.88	6	0.61	10	3.95	9	33.37	67	22.16	54
12	Hilly Karnatak Tract	69.54	65	64.37	61	6.32	8	2.50	5	3.65	7	1.81	3	70.71	80	68.63	60
<i>Konkan</i>																	
13	Karwar	115.25	99	185.32	87	0.78	11	0.79	2	4.47	4	0.68	5	120.60	105	142.07	94
14	Ratnagiri	95.04	65	63.86	89	5.81	6	0.54	2	1.78	1	0.66	1	103.01	62	85.40	90
15	Alibag	85.04	73	70.22	81	3.02	4	0.18	1	1.07	1	0.03	1	80.13	63	70.10	86
16	Thane	98.55	86	56.97	92	3.53	5	0.00	1	2.13	1	0.04	1	101.21	92	87.67	93
<i>Gujarat.</i>																	
17	Surat	36.03	44	47.12	47	2.37	3	0.03	...	0.16	...	0.04	...	33.56	47	47.19	47
18	Krónch	41.46	41	29.18	41	1.62	3	0.03	...	0.13	...	0.87	1	42.21	44	26.77	45
19	Kaira	31.91	39	32.00	41	0.75	2	0.12	...	0.12	...	0.03	1	32.21	41	32.50	41
20	Gondra	39.96	43	40.76	58	1.05	3	0.21	1	0.23	1	1.51	2	41.04	47	42.48	61
21	Ahmedabad	31.79	55	32.39	46	0.93	2	0.07	...	0.17	...	0.04	1	32.89	37	32.50	43
<i>Sind.</i>																	
22	Karachi	5.55	6	0.24	6	0.05	2	0.86	2	0.65	1	...	...	7.05	9	7.10	8
23	Hyderabad	4.20	7	10.10	10	0.36	2	0.11	1	0.39	1	...	...	4.04	10	10.21	11
24	Larkana	1.80	5	1.73	5	0.33	3	0.06	...	0.33	1	0.12	1	2.00	9	1.91	15
25	Sukkur	1.43	4	1.01	5	0.10	3	0.02	...	0.63	1	0.24	1	2.55	8	2.17	6
26	Chakot	4.18	9	14.28	15	0.10	1	0.11	1	0.85	1	0.22	1	4.75	11	14.61	17
27	Jacobabad	2.01	4	2.80	0	0.10	3	0.46	1	0.62	1	0.36	2	3.12	8	3.62	0

The early rains commencing in the second week of June were insufficient to start general sowings except in the west. In July and August rain was continuous in Gujarat, the Konkan and the West Deccan and excessive in some parts, especially in Gujarat. In some places cultural operations were prevented and re-sowing became necessary. In the East Deccan, however, and over most of the Southern Maratha Country these rains were much in defect, and sowings were restricted while those made suffered from want of moisture except in favoured situations. Late rains failed in Upper Gujarat and were moderate in Lower Gujarat, but the moisture afforded by the earlier heavy rains was sufficient to bring the early crops to maturity. Good rains received by the Konkan and Deccan in September improved the early crops and enabled extensive sowings of rabi crops. Part of the Southern Maratha Country, however, received little or none of this rain. Subsequent rains were light and partial, and the rabi crops suffered except in low-lying situations and where assisted by irrigation. On the whole the condition of crops in Upper Gujarat was fair to moderate, in Lower Gujarat fair to good, in Konkan and West Deccan good, in East Deccan moderate and in the Southern Maratha Country fair to poor.

In Sind the favourable inundation and good rainfall resulted in a considerable extension of the cultivated area, but the exceptionally heavy rainfall destroyed or damaged the early crops in some low-lying tracts; while the late crops suffered from frost.

7. OUTTURN OF CROPS.

The following table gives the average outturn of the principal crops by percentages (100 denoting a normal crop, i. e., one valued at 12 annas in the rupee):

No.	District.	Kharfi.								Rabi.						Percent sugar-cane.				
		Jowari.	Bajri.	Philly.	Kodo.	Ragi.	Yuri.	Tur.	Urid, mung and moth.	Sesamum.	Cotton.	Early.	Late.	Jowari.	Wheat.	Gram.	Tobacco.	Linen.	Rape and mustard.	
1	Ahmedabad	42	58	83	42	50	92	63	63	63	50	..	50	42	83	76	75	67	93	67
2	Kaira	50	73	92	50	78	75	52	75	50	50	..	50	58	67	58	60	50	50	
3	Panch Mahals	50*	58	53	75	75	52	50	50	50	50	..	50	58	83	59	..	..	..
4	Broach	67	58	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	..	67	83	59	..	..	..	..
5	Surat	53	83	100	92	100	75	75	75	75	57	..	75	58	83	83	..	..	..
6	West Khāndesh	42	67	58	42	42	42	63	63	53	57	..	42	42	76	67	..	..	..
7	East Khāndesh	28	83	42	..	67	33	47	47	47	57	..	25	45	39	42	12	12	75	
8	Nasik	25	50	67	25	17	59	42	42	42	42	..	25	42	50	42	25	25	..	
9	Ahmednagar	57	60	75	42	42	68	53	42	33	33	..	42	38	58	50	33	33	67	
10	Poona	50	42	67	58	50	62	53	53	53	52	..	50	83	53	50	42	42	100	
11	Sholapur	33	50	17	8	100	42	42	50	50	50	..	33	50	75	67	50	50	83	
12	Sitara	75	58	75	58	67	67	67	67	67	67	..	67	58	58	58	58	58	75	
13	Belgaum	50	60	68	67	50	42	42	50	50	50	..	58	58	60	60	50	50	67	
14	Bijāpur	33	25	25	8	8	25	17	17	8	8	..	58	58	60	60	50	50	67	
15	Dhārwār	58	33	50	17	42	42	33	33	33	33	..	60	68	33	33	33	33	100	
16	Thāna	75	..	62	53	62	83	83	83	83	83	..	60	83	83	83	..	..	..
17	Kolhapur	92	75	83	75	83	75	67	53	75	75	..	83	75	75	75	..	..	..
18	Batnāgiri	..	..	83	67	67	68	68	68	68	70	..	..	67	67	67	..	..	..
19	Kānara	53	..	76	..	50	61	53	53	53	53	..	47	..	53	53	..	..	67
20	Karachi	67	67	42	..	67	67	..	67	67	67	..	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	
21	Hyderabad	50	59	68	..	33	68	67	67	67	67	..	62	75	75	75	69	69	67	
22	Sukkur	67	75	100	..	75	93	..	75	75	58	..	75	75	58	58	83	83	67	
23	Lāthāna	58	67	63	..	18	63	..	75	75	75	..	75	75	75	75	75	75	58	
24	Upper Sind Frontier	75	75	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	33	33	42	31	31	..
25	Thar and Pātakar	33	40	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	33	..	33	33	33	..

* Maize.

8.—LOCUSTS.

Only the Nandurbār Tāluka in West Khāndesh was visited by locusts during the year, and no appreciable damage was sustained. An unidentified species of grass-hopper, however, caused extensive damage to cereals in a few villages of the Parassgad Tāluka in the Belgaum District. In one village the crops were entirely destroyed, and the pest has since spread. The rice in the vicinity of Belgaum and jowāri in the eastern villages of the Karaīgi and Hānebennur Tālukās of the Dhārwār District were also damaged by various species of grass-hoppers.

9.—PRICES.

The prices of food-grains fluctuated slightly in some localities but in general maintained the high rates of the previous year, remaining considerably above the normal. An advance was most marked in the Karnātak, while in Sind there was a small but general fall. The average quantity of jowāri and bājri purchaseable per rupee was less by 2 seers in the Karnātak. It was more by 1 seer in the case of jowāri in the Deccan and of bājri in Sind. Elsewhere the prices of jowāri and bājri were almost identical with those of the previous year in spite of a better season. The cause is probably to be found in the depletion of stock. Rice in the Karnātak sold dearer by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ seer. Elsewhere in the Presidency Proper it was cheaper by $\frac{1}{2}$ seer and in Sind by 1 to 2 seers. Wheat had suffered through the absence of late rains in the Presidency and through frost in Sind, and its price rose everywhere except in the South Deccan. The crop of gram was better than in the preceding year but the price rose by $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers in the Presidency Proper and by 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers in Sind. The price of jāgri fell slightly in the South Deccan and parts of Sind, but elsewhere was dearer than in the previous year. The outturn of cotton was better by 16 per cent. than in the preceding year and 21 per cent. above the average. While, however, the price of the Broach variety remained stationary that of Dhārwār cotton advanced by 4.1 per cent. and of Khāndesh 12.12 per cent., indicating a greater demand for the short-stapled variety which represents nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ of the whole outturn.

10.—WAGES.

Wages during the year showed no tendency to fall, and while a majority of districts maintained the high rates which were reached in the previous year there were many in which a further advance was recorded. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour rose in the Panch Mahāls, Nāsik, Sholāpur and Karachi; those of unskilled labour alone advanced in Broach, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Ratnāgiri and Sukkur; while unskilled labour was dearer in Ahmedabad, Sātāra and Bijāpur. A fall in the average wages of skilled labour occurred in the Poona District, but both sorts were dearer in the vicinity of Poona itself and the sugarcane-growing areas. Similarly a reduced average for unskilled labour in Ratnāgiri was due only to local variations, and in many parts of the district labour was more expensive on account of the demand in Bombay. Again a fall in the wages of both kinds in Nagar City did not extend to the tālukās. There were no other cases of decrease. The causes of the rise in some districts and the repetition of very high rates in others were generally the same as in the previous year, viz., the demand for labour in factories, mills and mines and the high prices of food-grains. The former cause is largely responsible for a dearth of agricultural labour which was especially

marked in Ahmedabad and Násik. In the latter district the large number of Government and private works in progress contributed to the result. The rates of wages in Sind are in many cases nearly double those of the Presidency Proper, in spite of which fact the scarcity of labour continues to embarrass canal clearing operations.

3. Horticulture.

PUBLIC GARDENS.

1. Nine public gardens were maintained as before by the Bombay Municipality. The Bombay Municipal number of visitors to the Victoria Gardens during the year was 20,60,348, an increase of 3 lakhs and the highest on record. A number of new plants were added to the collection.

2. The total expenditure upon both gardens was Rs. 21,352 and the cash receipts were Rs. 22,155, against Rs. 24,427 and Rs. 24,310 respectively last year. The monsoon rainfall was good, and the absence of cold weather rains caused no ill effects. The income from flowers at the Empress Gardens was Rs. 3,836 against Rs. 4,440 last year; that from plants was Rs. 8,662 against Rs. 8,354, and is expected to increase further when the suitability of the western coast for mango grafting becomes more generally known. The income from fruits was Rs. 1,403, showing little variation, while that from vegetables fell by Rs. 55 to Rs. 327 owing to the glutted state of the market. The Bund Gardens yielded an income of Rs. 732, including the contribution of Rs. 100 from the Suburban Municipality. The expenditure was Rs. 2,109, the deficit of Rs. 1,376 being met by the Empress Gardens.

4. Forests.

1.—NORTHERN CIRCLE.

1. The area of Reserved Forest was increased by 306 acres. In the Surat Division an Area. area of 338 acres of forest formerly classed as pasture reserves and administered by the Revenue Department was handed back to the Forest Department in accordance with Government Resolution No. 9765, dated 25th September 1908, Revenue Department. The area of protected forest decreased by 87 acres. The leased forest area remained unaltered.

2. Outer boundaries aggregating 6 miles in length were cleared at a cost of Rs. 50. Boundaries. Special boundary marks, such as cairns, stones, etc., were put up along boundaries extending to 158½ miles. Repairs were made to existing boundaries. The total cost under this head amounted to Rs. 1,959.

3. The sanction of Government was accorded during the year to the revised Working Plan for Káláta and to the Working Plan for Mándvi of the Surat Division respectively in Resolutions No. 7163, dated 15th July 1908 and No. 8999, dated the 3rd September 1908, Revenue Department. Field work for the Dohad and Jhalod Working Plans was completed and preliminary reports of the same were submitted by the Working Plans Officer. Coupes numbering 346 with an area of 17,464 acres were laid out at a cost of Rs. 982 by the Working Plans Surveyors.

4. Including arrears, prosecutions numbered 435, of which 98 were pending at the close of the year. Of the 337 cases tried by Magistrates 280 resulted in conviction and 57 in acquittal. The percentage of convictions was 83.0 against 59.2 in the year 1907-1908. The number of offences compounded was 2,345 and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 5,653. The number of cattle impounded decreased from 16,459 to 16,039.

5. The area successfully protected from fire was 1,564,253 acres against 1,384,528 in 1907-1908 and the cost of fire protection was Rs. 22,064 against Rs. 21,573. The number of fires was 512 and the area burnt was 46,192 acres.

6. The value of timber given in free grants decreased from Rs. 6,165 to Rs. 6,050. Free grants.

7. The progress of the experimental rubber plantations at Pelhar in Central Thána and Mulund in South Thána was very satisfactory. A large number of teak and other plants were transplanted from nurseries in the forests of the several divisions. Natural reproduction from stools and seedlings was fair; seedling of teak and *injaihi* species was very poor. The total expenditure incurred under this head was Rs. 8,709.

8. A sum of Rs. 6,325 was spent on roads, Rs. 25,903 on buildings and Rs. 8,035 on other works. The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 35,263.

9. Receipts fell from Rs. 12,55,832 to Rs. 10,12,482, while expenditure rose from Rs. 4,64,288 to Rs. 4,85,944, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 5,26,538 against Rs. 7,91,594 last year. The decline in receipts was due to smaller realizations from teak in *maliki* lands of the Thána District, the clearance of which has now nearly been completed.

2.—CENTRAL CIRCLE.

1. The Reserved Forest area of the Circle was reduced by 311 acres. The "Leased" Area. and "Protected" Forest areas remained the same. The area of proposed forests notified under

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Boundaries.

2. Special boundary marks, such as cairns, cut stones, etc., were erected along 602 miles of forest boundary at a cost of Rs. 8,345 against 99 miles costing Rs. 1,160 in the previous year.

Working Plans and Surveys.

3. The Working Plan for the fuel supply of the Khandala and Lonavla Sanitarium which was returned by Government for revision has not yet been taken in hand. The Plan for the Mahabaleshwar Plateau Forests will be ready after slight amendment. A Working Plan for the Babul Forests in the Satara Division has been submitted for sanction. During the year 2 Working Plans received the sanction of Government, viz., that for the teak forests of Karad, Patai and Shirala Ranges, containing an area of 45 square miles, and that for the *anjan* and scrub jungles of the Edlabad Range of the East Khandesh Division, containing an area of 49 square miles. Four hundred and sixty-eight compartments comprising an area of 44,693 acres were demarcated on the ground with 1,439 cairns, 2,700 earthen mounds, 54,436 intermediate stones and 1,148 ditches, and 1,323 boundary marks round old compartments were repaired, the total cost being Rs. 1,834. Detail surveys on the 2" scale were completed over an area of 394 square miles in the East and West Khandesh Divisions. A boundary survey on the 4" scale was also made over a length of 205 miles. The expenditure incurred by the Forest Department under this head was Rs. 4,735.

Forest offences.

4. Including arrears of 59 there were 498 prosecutions against 454 in the previous year. Of these, 102 remained pending. Convictions were obtained in 347 cases against 939 persons, and 48 cases resulted in the acquittal of 131 persons. The percentage of convictions rose from 87.5 to 87.8. The number of cases dealt with under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act fell from 10,248 to 9,241. The amount of compensation accepted was Rs. 21,705. The number of animals impounded rose from 134,945 to 135,761, of which 33,543 were sheep and 31,660 goats.

Forest fires.

5. The area traversed by fire rose from 255,923 acres to 350,036 acres.

Natural reproduction.

6. Reproduction from stools was as usual everywhere good, but regeneration by seed varied much in different localities. *Anjan* having seeded freely in Nasik and East Khandesh, much land was either ploughed or otherwise treated to assist germination and the results were reported to be very promising.

Plantations.

7. An area of 3,978 acres was brought under plantation at a cost of Rs. 4,700. Rupees 726 were expended on the up-keep of old plantations.

Communications and buildings.

8. The total outlay on roads was Rs. 4,033; on buildings Rs. 17,020; and on wells Rs. 96.

Free grants.

9. The value of free grants of timber rose from Rs. 2,951 to 3,412.

Financial results.

10. Receipts amounted to Rs. 6,79,985 against Rs. 7,06,318 and expenditure to Rs. 5,56,718 against Rs. 5,60,762 in the previous year, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,23,267 against Rs. 1,45,556.

3.—SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Area.

1. The area of Reserved Forests decreased by 14 square miles while that of the Protected Forests increased by 13 square miles.

Boundaries.

2. One hundred and seventy-six miles of outer boundaries were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 2,528.

Working Plans.

3. An addition of 186 square miles was made to the area under Working Plans in the Kanara District.

Forest offences.

4. The number of prosecutions increased from 322 to 340, the percentage of convictions being 80 against 81 in the previous year. The number of offences compounded was 2,530 against 1,879 in 1907-1908 and the amount of compensation recovered was Rs. 8,553 against Rs. 3,981. The number of cattle impounded increased from 12,757 to 18,641, chiefly on account of goats and sheep in the Bijapur District.

Forest fires.

5. The area protected against fire was 1,500 square miles compared with 1,385 square miles in 1907-1908, the percentage of failure working out to 13.2 against 11.7 in the previous year.

Free grants.

6. The value of produce allowed free increased from Rs. 12,858 to Rs. 17,974.

Communications and buildings.

7. Expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 21,055 and on communications to Rs. 27,991.

Financial results.

8. The revenue and expenditure during the year were Rs. 14,10,276 and Rs. 8,26,430 respectively against Rs. 13,03,515 and Rs. 7,60,649 in the preceding year.

4.—SIND CIRCLE.

1. The area of Reserved Forests increased by 4 square miles and 222 acres and amounted to 1,110 square miles and 178 acres at the close of the year. There was no change in the area

of Protected Forests which stood at 585 acres. Under Reserved Forests 22 square miles and 295 acres were made over to the Forest Department in the shape of fresh alluvial accretions, whilst 17 square miles and 264 acres were swept away by the river.

2. External boundaries were demarcated to a length of 28 miles and repairs were carried out over a length of 1,889 miles. The work was done by free labour in exchange for certain privileges granted by the Forest Department. Internal boundaries consisting of ridges 20 feet in width were cut over a length of 44 miles at a cost of Rs. 612.

3. The operations of the Forest Contour Survey extended over an area of 446 square miles on 481 linear miles, the average daily outturn being 11 miles against 8.8 miles during the previous year. The area awaiting Forest Settlement at the commencement of the year was 25,295 acres and a further area of 11 acres was notified under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act during the year, making in all 25,306 acres. Out of this total, 11,525 acres were declared Reserved Forest under Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, leaving 13,781 acres still under-going settlement.

4. Eighty-three cases were tried by Magistrates of which 64 resulted in conviction and 19 in acquittal. The percentage of failure was 22.9 against 25.4 in the preceding year. Including cases of illicit grazing the number of offences compounded under Section 67 of the Indian Forest Act was 1,416 and the amount recovered as compensation was Rs. 2,984. In addition, 14 cases were dismissed with a warning.

5. There were 69 fires against 173 during the previous year, the area traversed by them being 2,514 acres against 19,804 acres.

6. The inundation being abnormal, nearly all forests received good water and natural reproduction was very good. Artificial reproduction was carried on with and without the aid of cereal cultivation and owing to abundance of water the results were almost universally satisfactory. Efforts were also made to extend *tali* plantation wherever facilities existed. Owing, however, to erosion, 108 acres of established *tali* plantations were totally lost.

7. The expenditure on communications was Rs. 1,736; on buildings, Rs. 12,261; and on irrigation, Rs. 22,364.

8. The value of timber and other forest produce granted free was Rs. 4,096 against Rs. 715 in the previous year. The large increase is due to the extensive damage to dwelling houses resulting from the abnormal rise of the river and heavy rains.

9. The revenue decreased from Rs. 4,68,039 to Rs. 4,52,117 and expenditure increased from Rs. 1,72,635 to Rs. 1,90,934.

5. Mines and Quarries.

The minerals principally exploited are gold and manganese. Gold mining is limited to the Dhárwár District, where the year's working was very unfavourable. The Dhárwár Reefs Company raised only 7,242.2 ounces of gold, valued at Rs. 4,07,874. The set-back received has necessitated strict economy and the mining population has been reduced. With the exception of the Panch Maháls, where the Shívrájpur and Bámankua Mines continued work on an extensive scale, manganese mining is confined to the Southern Division. Owing to the dulness of the market little work was done anywhere under the prospecting licenses in force, and the period of many of these had to be extended. A third mining lease was sanctioned by Government in the Belgaum District, and sanction has been recommended for another in the Vengurla Táluka of the Ratnágiri District where it is expected to open up a new industry. In the latter district 3 prospecting and 2 exploring licenses were issued for graphite copper, the precious metals, mica, coal and chrome. In Bijápur 2 prospecting licenses were granted for asbestos and 1 for coal. Eight prospecting and 5 exploring licenses for manganese were issued in the Belgaum, Bijápur and Kánara Districts, but in the last named it is doubtful whether the quality of ore will ever repay working. In the Dhárwár District there is now no demand for licenses or mining leases, the mining ventures up to date having proved unsuccessful. Quarrying continued during the year principally in the Kaira, Strat, Thána, Kolába and Karáchi Districts.

6. Manufactures and Industries.

Few of the 58 cotton spinning and weaving mills in Ahmedabad worked at a profit, and many were closed or continued on a reduced scale, the stocks proving unsaleable, while cotton was only procurable at excessive prices. The case was similar in other districts of the Northern Division. In West Khándesh the factory-owners combined to maintain a uniform rate of charges, and only a sufficient number of factories to supply local wants were kept open, the profits being shared by the members of the combine. Thirteen factories thus remained closed during the year. In Násil 4 out of the 6 ginning factories did no work, and that in Sátára worked for less than a quarter of the year. On the other hand the gins and presses in Bijápur and Dhárwár enjoyed a fairly good season. In Belgaum, the Gokál Water Power and Manufacturing Company constructed an important cotton ginning factory at Saundatti and another was being contemplated at Gokál. The dairy industry in Ahmedabad has been condemned for its insanitary conditions and shows no improvement. That in Kaira is both extensive and

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prosperous. The brick factories at Bulsar in Surat suffered from a diminished demand in Bombay, but those on the Kalyan creek in Thana were in a very flourishing condition. The tile factory in Kanara continued its output at the same rate as previously. The lime manufacturing industry in Thana suffered from a great fall in prices, but production continued on a large scale. In the same district there was a great boom in the timber trade and forest coupes fetched abnormal prices. A considerable metal-breaking industry has established itself along the railway line between Kalyan and Thana. The Islam Match Factory in Ahmedabad was handicapped by the fact that railway rates favoured the imported bonus-fed Japanese matches. New match factories were opened in Satara and Belgaum but suffered from foreign competition in common with the only match factory in Dhawar which continued working. The hand-weaving industry did not make appreciable progress and was affected by the Sinhvast and the trade depression. The District Local Board weaving class in Belgaum had only trained 23 pupils in all up to the end of the year, with little resultant progress in the adoption of new methods. A proposal was under consideration to send 10 weavers to Bombay to learn the use of the Salvation Army pattern of loom. A factory started with these looms in Poona proved unsuccessful owing to bad management. Many improved looms were employed in Sholapur by the weavers' guild, which continued to work with great success. The Mission Rug and Carpet Factory at Nagar showed a steady increase in output. In Poona the manufacture of mats from aloe fibre under the direction of the Sirur Mission was progressing well, but the aloe fibre factory in Dhawar was not working during the year. Besides producing a number of small industries in Poona the *swadeshi* movement was responsible for an increased output from the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Mill, while that from the Poona Cotton and Silk Mill showed a decline. In the same district the Deccan Brewery at Dapuri enjoyed a successful year, and the sugarcane industry in Phimthadi Taluka, which receives financial assistance from Government, continued its operations on a large scale. The Sholapur metal works did good business during the year, while at Nasik the demand created by the Sinhvast fair entirely exhausted the supply of the locally manufactured copper and brass pots. The manufacture of salt continued in the several salt-works on the coast, chief among which are those of Thana, which rival in importance even the timber trade of that district.

THE FACTORIES ACT.

Number of factories.

1. The number of factories under control of the Act increased from 519 to 550. Eleven spinning and weaving mills and 13 ginning and pressing factories were registered during the year. The number of working factories was 509, of which 268 were perennial and 241 seasonal. Of both classes, 403 were connected with the cotton industry.

Number of operatives.

2. The total number of operatives employed in the Presidency was 230,192 against 214,452 in the preceding year. The number in Bombay increased from 126,057 to 135,534. Out of the Presidency total, 182,953 operatives were employed in the cotton industry. The number of women employed increased from 42,899 to 43,548, and the number of children from 10,106 to 11,818.

Accidents.

3. The number of accidents decreased from 1,625 to 1,472, of which 29 were fatal and 190 serious. The average per hundred operatives employed fell from .75 to .64.

Prosecutions.

4. Twenty-nine prosecutions were instituted against 17 in the previous year; of these, 19 were for neglecting to fence machinery. Convictions were obtained in 22 cases.

General.

5. A cotton weaving and spinning mill which began work during the year with electricity as its motive power is the first of the kind in the Presidency. The Factory Labour Commission which commenced its sittings last year closed its proceedings and submitted a report to Government. Apart from the disturbances in Bombay during July when almost all the mills were closed for a few days, there were no serious strikes or labour troubles.

THE STEAM BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

Number of boilers and inspections.

1. The number of boilers on the register for the Presidency including Sind and Aden was 3,249, an increase of 176. The number offered for inspection increased by 29 to 1,979. Regular inspections and casual visits made by Inspectors numbered 2,015 and 1,231 respectively. The percentage of boilers not offered for inspection was 39.4 against 36.6 in the preceding year.

Boiler Commissions.

2. Five meetings were held by the Boiler Commission in Bombay, and one by the Sind Boiler Commission. There was no meeting of the Commission at Aden.

Offences.

3. In the Presidency and Sind 18 irregularities were detected. Prosecutions were instituted in 4 of these cases, in all of which convictions were obtained, and fines aggregating Rs. 101 were inflicted. In addition, one prosecution under section 28 (c) of the Act, arising out of an accident to a boiler, resulted in conviction and a fine of Rs. 80.

Finance.

4. The receipts were Rs. 76,025 and the expenditure Rs. 63,622 against Rs. 73,157 and Rs. 58,911 in the previous year. With the year's surplus of Rs. 12,408 the total balance at the credit of the boiler fund amounted to Rs. 2,00,713.

Miscellaneous.

5. Orders of Government sanctioning the re-organization of the inspecting staff were issued on 7th December 1908.

7. Trade.

For details see the Annual Trade Report of the Bombay Presidency, Sind and Aden for 1908-1909, and tables under Foreign Trade and Shipping, printed in Part II of the Statistics of British India.

(1) PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Sea-borne Trade.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency proper was Rs. 1,41,73,54,335, showing a decrease of 25.79 crores or 15.4 per cent. compared with the record figures of the preceding year. The decrease extended to both imports and exports and represented a fall of 7.38 crores in Government transactions and of 18.41 crores in private trade.

A.—CHIEF PORT—BOMBAY.

The aggregate trade of the Port of Bombay, exclusive of Government transactions, amounted to 133.12 crores, a decrease of 18.37 crores. Including Government transactions the total value was 135.44 crores and the total decrease 25.77 crores.

(i) Foreign Trade.

1. The total foreign trade declined by 13.4 per cent. to 105.14 crores. Imports of General merchandise fell to 40.40 crores, the decrease of 9.8 per cent. being chiefly under *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured*, which represent 48 per cent. of the total imports and showed a decline of 4.86 crores. Exports of Indian merchandise amounted to 39.79 crores, a fall of 13.3 per cent., for which *Raw Materials*, representing 55 per cent. of the total exports, were chiefly responsible with a decrease of 6.76 crores. The actual variations in the volume of trade, however, are not directly proportional to the fluctuations in recorded values. Although a rise occurred in the prices of *Sugar, Iron, Aniline Dyes, Kerosine Oil, Grey and White Piece-goods and Silk Piece-goods* among imports, the range of prices was generally lower than in the preceding year. Calculated on last year's average prices the value of imports shows a decline of 3.46 crores instead of 4.39 crores. On the other hand a rise in the prices of *Grain and Pulse, Manganese Ore, Linseed, Rape-seed, Cotton-seed and White Piece-goods* has added 5 lakhs to the recorded value of exports during the year under review.

2. The most important imports were *Cotton Manufactures* (8.14 crores), *Metals* Imports (4.21 crores), *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock* (3.18 crores), *Sugar* (2.95 crores), *Machinery and Millwork* (2.54 crores), and *Silk Manufactures* (1.48 crores). Imports of *Horses* further declined by 1,131 or 33 per cent. in number and by over 6½ lakhs in value, being affected by the extended use of Electric Trams and Motor-cars. While *Articles of Food and Drink*, totalling 5.82 crores, showed an increase of 21 lakhs, there was a fall in every sub-head except *Grain and Pulse*, under which the increase was 46 lakhs, *Rice* (30½ lakhs) and *Wheat* and *Wheat Flour* (28½ lakhs) being the principal imports. *Metals and Manufactures of Metals* advanced by half a crore, amounting to nearly 11 crores, the largest figure in the decade. The increase was contributed by *Railway Materials* (69½ lakhs) and *Metals* (42½ lakhs), while *Machinery* fell by 39½ lakhs and *Hardware and Cutlery* by 21½ lakhs. The shares of the United Kingdom under these four sub-heads were respectively 96, 54, 93 and 63½ per cent. *Mineral Oils* advanced by 27 per cent., including a rise of 38 per cent. in *Kerosine*, of which nevertheless the imports from Russia were with one exception the lowest in the decade. *Raw Materials* show little decrease with a total of 3.48 crores. While the sub-heads *Cotton, Jewellery* and *Silk* declined, *Foreign Coal* advanced by 20 lakhs. The increase was confined to imports from Australia and Natal, the share of the United Kingdom in the total being 56 per cent. Under *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* the decline of 4.86 crores was chiefly shared by *Cotton Piece-goods* (3.52 crores), the demand for which was affected by the preceding bad harvest, the high prices of food-grains and the absence of marriages during the Hindu Sivhast year. *Silk Manufactures*, however, reached a record figure with an increase of 5.41 lakhs, the sub-head *Yarn and Warps* having advanced by 15 lakhs, or 70 per cent., owing to the competition of China and Japan in this trade. *Woollen Manufactures* fell by 20 lakhs, chiefly in respect of imports from the United Kingdom, which claimed 72 per cent. of the total.

3. Re-exports of foreign merchandise declined by 60 lakhs to 2.3 crores, with one exception Exports. the lowest figure since 1894-1895. The greatest decrease occurred in *Cotton Manufactures* (31 lakhs). Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures showed a total decrease of 6.1 crores. A decline of 53 lakhs in *Articles of Food and Drink* was principally caused by a fall of 45 lakhs or 30 per cent. in *Grain and Pulse*, under which exports of *Wheat* hardly exceeded one-tenth of the previous year's figures. Shipments of *Manganese Ore* formed 92 per cent. of the group *Metals and Manufactures of Metals* and fell by 6.68 lakhs. *Opium* advanced by 76.75 lakhs or 33.6 per cent. to 3 crores, owing to competition among merchants to get a full share in the limited quantity fixed by Government for export to China in 1909. To the decrease of 6.76 crores or 23.5 per cent. in *Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles* the chief sub-heads, *Raw Cotton and Seeds* contributed 4.07 crores and 2.48 crores respectively. *Cotton* was affected by the short output during the unfavourable seasons of 1907-1908 and 1908-1909 coupled with

AND
DISTRIBUTION. the fall in prices of American cotton. Of the total exports the share of Japan rose from 34 per cent. to 41 per cent. Under *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* the sub-head *Yarn and Twist* exactly accounts for the increase of 62 lakhs, China having reasserted its position as the chief buyer while shipments to European countries declined. Exports of *Cotton Manufactures* also improved by 21 lakhs.

Treasure. 4. The net imports of *Treasure* on private account fell by 6.2 crores or over 32 per cent. to 12.78 crores. Against a decline of 2.75 crores and 5.23 crores respectively in imports of *Gold Bars* and *Sovereigns* there was an increase of 2½ crores in imports of *Silver*.

Distribution. 5. The British Empire, Continental Europe and Asia, with 49.1, 24.78 and 22.86 per cent. respectively, almost entirely appropriate the foreign trade. While the share of the British Empire rose by 1.71 per cent. that of the United Kingdom fell by 1.4 per cent. to 31 per cent., the actual contraction in total trade being 15 per cent. The marked decline in imports of *Cotton Piece-goods* alone accounted for the bulk of this decrease. Trade with Hongkong improved by 140.84 lakhs or 31 per cent. in exports, chiefly in respect of *Opium* and *Twist* and *Yarn*, but imports fell by 7.4 lakhs. With a decline of 761.88 lakhs or 27 per cent. the share of Continental Europe fell from 30 to 24½ per cent. of the total trade. The decrease was principally under exports, which were reduced by 698 lakhs, the fall in *Raw Cotton*, *Seeds* and *Twist* and *Yarn* alone totalling 660 lakhs. In this decline Germany, Belgium and France chiefly participated, their respective shares in the total trade falling respectively to 4.98, 5.99 and 4.97 per cent. While trade with Asiatic ports showed a slight increase as a whole, China improved by 140 lakhs and Japan declined by 57 lakhs. Egyptian trade increased by 23 lakhs, and that with America by 15 lakhs.

Government transactions. 6. The value of stores imported showed a decrease of 55½ lakhs or 56½ per cent., the items responsible being under *Ships*, *Arms*, *Hardware*, and *Telegraph Materials*. Exports of stores fell from 5.73 lakhs to 5.52 lakhs. Imports of *Treasure* amounting only to 10.46 lakhs decreased by 5.69 lakhs, owing to the exclusion of *Bar* and *Other Coin* which formed 99 per cent. of last year's imports. *Gold* amounting to 36 lakhs was exported to the United Kingdom.

Shipping. 7. The number of vessels decreased by 39 to 1,516 and the tonnage by 3.67 per cent. to 3,201,508 tons. Of the total tonnage 67.6 per cent. was British and 8 per cent. German against 67.6 and 7.6 per cent. respectively in the preceding year.

(ii) *Coasting Trade.*

General. 1. While the total coasting trade declined by 2.17 crores to Rs. 34,21,75,406, the share of the Port of Bombay fell by 2.12 crores and aggregated Rs. 27,98,54,209.

Imports. 2. Imports amounted to 1,518.29 lakhs, a decrease of 81.64 lakhs for which a fall of 91 lakhs in imports of *Cotton Raw* was chiefly responsible. Goa and Káthiawár showed the greatest decline in this trade.

Exports. 3. Exports totalling 1,280.24 lakhs showed a decrease of 130.97 lakhs, principally falling under *Cotton Piece-goods*, both Foreign and Indian, in which the most marked reduction occurred in shipments to Sind and Bengal.

Treasure. 4. Private transactions in *Treasure* fell from 13.28 to 4.84 lakhs, and Government transactions from 235 to 110 lakhs.

Shipping. 5. The number of vessels decreased by 9,222 to 83,304 and the tonnage by 170,303 to 4,732,729 tons.

B.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

(i) *Foreign Trade.*

Imports and Exports. 1. The direct trade of subordinate ports with ports out of India advanced by Rs. 1,52,889 and totalled Rs. 3,03,880, of which imports covered 2.16 lakhs. Honávar, Trombay, Bulsár, Surat and Broach practically absorbed the whole trade. The chief imports were *Dates*, *Stone* and *Marble* and *Salted Fish*, and the chief exports *Mirabollams* and *Cotton-seed*.

Shipping. 2. The number of vessels was 125 with a tonnage of 7,708 against 57 with a tonnage of 3,041 in 1907-1908.

(ii) *Coasting Trade.*

Imports and Exports. 1. The total value, exclusive of *Treasure*, fell by 2.57 lakhs to 620.78 lakhs. The bulk of the trade was in Indian produce. Of the various Ranges Uran and Surat improved and the rest declined.

Treasure. 2. The value of *Treasure* amounted to 2.43 lakhs, showing a decrease of 2.25 lakhs.

Shipping. 3. The number of vessels was 160,457 of 3,504,708 tons against 143,351 of 3,132,135 tons in the preceding year.

LAND TRADE OF THE PRESIDENCY PROPER.

General. 1. Compared with the preceding year the total traffic including local trade fell in volume from 1,289 to 1,257 lakhs of maunds, and in value from 99.9 to 94.3 crores of rupees, but it exceeded the average of the past five years by 5.2 per cent. in volume and 3.4 per cent. in value.

(i) External Trade.

1. The quantity of merchandise received from external blocks was 503 lakhs of maunds, falling 69 lakhs of maunds below last year's figures and 45 below the average. The value compared with last year and the average declined by 8.4 and 3 crores of rupees respectively. The decrease was marked in imports of *Cotton Raw* (— 17.6 lakhs of maunds) chiefly from the United Provinces, *Punjâb*, Central Provinces, *Râjputâna* and Central India States and *Hyderabad* (Deccan); and of *Wheat* (— 23.6 lakhs of maunds) and *Metals* (— 13.3 lakhs of maunds). *Oilseeds* and *Sugar* also decreased, while *Coal and Coke*, *Food-grains other than wheat*, *Mineral substances* and *Opium* (+ 18,000 maunds) showed some improvement. The decline in value was chiefly due to the reduced imports of *Cotton Raw* and *Oilseeds*, the latter principally from the United Provinces and the *Nizâm's Territories*.

2. The total exports amounting to 239 lakhs of maunds ^{Exports.} exceeded the average by 28 lakhs of maunds or 13.3 per cent., but fell below last year's figures by 3 lakhs of maunds. The value was 27.6 crores of rupees, a decline of 2.1 crores from last year but an improvement of 2 crores over the average. Exports advanced under *Coal and Coke* (+ 2.7 lakhs of maunds), *Cotton Manufactures, Indian* (+ 1.5 lakhs of maunds), and *Wheat* (+ 3.2 lakhs of maunds), and under *Kerosine* and *Salt*. But a marked decrease occurred under *Cotton Manufactures, European* (— 1.4 lakhs of maunds), *Food-grains other than wheat*, (— 1.3 lakhs of maunds), *Oilseeds* (— 1.8 lakhs of maunds) and especially under *Railway Plant and Rolling Stock* (— 5.2 lakhs of maunds). *Liquors*, *Metals* and *Sugar* also declined heavily. The fall in value of exports was chiefly attributable to the reduced demand for *Cotton Piece-goods, European* in the United Provinces, *Punjâb*, Central Provinces, *Râjputâna* and Central India.

(ii) Local Trade.

Transactions between the Port of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency constitute the bulk of this branch of trade. The volume of internal trade, totalling 515 lakhs of maunds, showed an improvement of 8.5 per cent. over the last year and of 18.1 per cent. over the average. The value was 36.92 crores, being slightly inferior to last year but remaining 12.4 per cent. above the average. Except under *Cotton Raw*, *Dyes and Tans*, *Liquors* and *Oils* transactions under all main heads improved, especially under *Coal and Coke* (+ 2.3 lakhs of maunds), *Wheat* (+ 1.4 lakhs of maunds), *Food-grains other than wheat* (+ 2.5 lakhs of maunds), *Metals* (+ 47,000 maunds), *Mineral Substances* (+ 11.7 lakhs of maunds), *Oilseeds* (+ 24 lakhs of maunds), *Railway Materials* (+ 4 lakhs of maunds), *Salt* (+ 1 lakh of maunds) and *Sugar* (+ 2.7 lakhs of maunds). The fall in value of the trade was chiefly due to a decline of 4.7 lakhs of maunds under *Cotton Raw*.

(2) SIND.

1. The total sea-borne trade of the Province amounted to Rs. 32,86,64,772, showing a decrease of 9.78 crores or 22.9 per cent. compared with the previous year. Private foreign trade fell by 52.4 per cent. in exports and rose by 4 per cent. in imports, while coasting trade fell by 12 per cent. in exports and by 10 per cent. in imports. The chief factor in the decline was the poorness of the year's crops.

2. The number of vessels engaged in foreign trade entering the ports of the Province was 534 with a tonnage of 454,744, and of those clearing, 486 with a tonnage of 462,913, against 571 vessels entering and 614 clearing during the preceding year. In coasting trade, 2,359 vessels with a tonnage of 965,122 entered and 2,184 with a tonnage of 929,066 cleared.

A.—CHIEF PORT—KARACHI.

(i) Foreign Trade.

1. The total foreign trade fell by 30 per cent. to Rs. 20,58,42,609. While imports increased by 50.45 lakhs, exports decreased by 956.11 lakhs. Both the former increase and the latter decrease would have been more marked but for a fall in the prices of imports and a rise in those of exports.

2. Under *Articles of Food and Drink*, there was an increase of 71.30 lakhs or 29 per cent. Imports. Imports of *Sugar* rose by 25 per cent. in quantity and 38 per cent. in value, again creating a record and carrying the increase in the quinquennium to 101 per cent. in quantity and 86 per cent. in value. *Metals and Manufactures of Metals* advanced by 20.83 lakhs or 18 per cent., chiefly under *Metals* and *Railway Plant*. Imports of *Oils* increased by nearly 2½ million gallons, reflecting the development of the country. *Raw Materials* showed an increase of 6 lakhs. *Coal, Seeds and Rape-seed* having advanced by 8 lakhs each. *Articles Manufactured and Partly Manufactured* fell by 28 lakhs, owing to a decline of 54 lakhs in *Piece-goods, White*.

3. The bulk of the decrease occurred in exports of *Indian Produce and Manufactures*, Exports. which showed a fall of 53 per cent., the figures being the smallest since 1902-1903. Although *Cotton* decreased by 66.63 lakhs or 20 per cent. on the previous year's figures, it became for the first time on record the largest item of trade. Among the other *Raw Materials*, the value of *Hides* fell by 39 per cent. and that of *Seeds* by 40 per cent. or 91.70 lakhs. Under *Articles of Food and Drink, Grain and Pulse* declined by 80.7 lakhs or 79 per cent. The quantity of *Wheat* shipped to the United Kingdom decreased by 83 per cent.

Treasure
Distribution. 4. There was a decrease of 30 lakhs in the net imports of *Treasure*, principally due to a fall of 52 per cent. in imports of gold.

Government
Transactions. 5. The share of Europe in the total trade fell from 87.2 to 81.21 per cent. The United Kingdom declined from 58.79 to 48.60 per cent. and Germany rose from 10.89 to 11.56 per cent. Trade with Asia, Africa and America respectively improved by 2.6, 1.09 and 2.11 per cent. The total share of the British Empire was 51.63 against 62.9 per cent.

Imports. 6. The value of Government transactions showed an increase of 1.63 crores, the imports of 4.02 crores being the highest recorded. There was a rise of 228 per cent. under *Railway Carriages and Trucks* and of 152 per cent. in *Locomotive Engines*.

(ii) *Coasting Trade.*

Exports. 1. The value of imports fell by 56.91 lakhs to 4.72 crores, including a fall of 14.9 lakhs in *Indian Produce* and of 37 lakhs in *Foreign Merchandise*.

Government Stores. 2. Exports amounting to 2.36 crores declined by 30 lakhs. While *Indian Produce* fell by 40.5 lakhs, *Foreign Merchandise* rose by 10 lakhs.

Treasure. 3. Imports of Government stores increased from 68.6 to 96.1 lakhs, *Indian Coal* showing a rise of 34.9 lakhs. Exports declined from 6.8 to 4.99 lakhs.

Imports. 4. Imports of gold coin fell from 25.5 to 3 lakhs and of silver from 149.5 lakhs to Rs. 94,000. Exports of silver increased by 1.15 lakhs to 3.26 lakhs.

B.—SUBORDINATE PORTS.

Keti Bandar and Sirganda.

General. 1. The aggregate trade of the two ports fell from 12.33 to 7.23 lakhs.

Foreign trade. 2. Foreign trade at Sirganda amounted to Rs. 1,810. There was no foreign trade at Keti Bandar.

Coasting trade. 3. Imports of Indian Produce at Keti Bandar fell from Rs. 93,896 to Rs. 92,851, and of foreign manufactures from Rs. 58,280 to Rs. 50,989. Exports of Indian Produce again decreased from 5.75 to 2.58 lakhs. At Sirganda imports of Indian Produce increased from Rs. 14,025 to Rs. 31,536, and of foreign merchandise from Rs. 3,479 to Rs. 22,217. Exports fell from 4 lakhs to 2.1 lakhs.

SIND EXTERNAL LAND TRADE.

General. 1. The land trade of Sind and British Baluchistan is carried on with Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Persia. The aggregate trade exhibited a decline of over 1.5 lakhs or 1.23 per cent.

Imports. 2. Imports declined by 7 lakhs or 9.6 per cent., chiefly in respect of *Drugs not intoxicating, Fruits and Nuts, Wheat, Skins, Ghi, Mustard and Rape-seed and Raw Wool*, but increases occurred under *Cotton Piece-goods, European, and Precious Stones*.

Exports. 3. The export trade improved by 6 lakhs or 9 per cent., the principal increases being under *Piece-goods, European, Piece-goods, Indian, Leather Manufactured, Iron and Sugar, refined*.

Distribution. 4. Imports from Afghanistan fell by 5 lakhs or 9 per cent., but exports rose by 4.5 lakhs or 8.7 per cent. Imports from Baluchistan declined by 2 lakhs while exports rose by 1.5 lakhs. Trade with Persia showed a slight decline both in imports and exports. The trade by the Nushki route declined with Afghanistan and Persia but advanced with Baluchistan, the total resulting in a slight fall both in imports and exports.

(3) ADEN.

General. 1. The total value of the Sea-borne and Inland Trade of Aden amounted to 11.54 crores, showing an increase of 2.51 crores or 27.8 per cent. as compared with the figures of the previous year. Inclusive of Government transactions the value was 11.58 crores against 9.08 crores. The value of Foreign trade rose from 6.96 to 9.44 crores and of Indian Trade from 1.66 to 1.70 crores. Land trade decreased from 42.51 to 40.45 lakhs. The increase in Foreign trade was principally due to exports of treasure, but trade in merchandise also showed an improvement of 53.18 lakhs and amounted to 8.08 crores.

Imports. 2. The total imports of merchandise increased by 18 lakhs to 4.21 crores. *Cotton Manufactures* showed an increase of 18.38 lakhs and represented 22.5 per cent. of the total imports, the greatest improvement being in *Greys* from America, which advanced by 22.8 lakhs. *Skins Raw* were second in importance among imports and increased in value by 6.9 lakhs. Although imports of *Grain and Pulse* advanced in value by 5 lakhs the quantity decreased by 64,780 cwts. on account of direct shipments from India to ports which formerly drew their supplies from Aden. On the other hand *Coffee* showed a slight increase in quantity but a decline in value of nearly 8 lakhs owing to the excellence of the preceding crop. Imported *Coal* decreased by 10,412 tons, but the value increased by a lakh. *Kerosine Oil, Metals and Jute Manufactures* advanced by 6.99, 1.11 and 1.44 lakhs respectively and *Tobacco, Hides and Spices* showed respective declines of 1.17, 1.93 and 2.62 lakhs. Imports of *Treasure* advanced by nearly 18 lakhs, principally under *Silver*.

3. The value of exported merchandise amounted to 3-87 crores, showing an increase of 83 lakhs. In the absence of considerable local industries at Aden, the fluctuations in exports necessarily reflect those of the import trade. The principal increases occurred under *Cotton Manufactures* (21-55 lakhs), *Skins* (7-64 lakhs), *Provisions* chiefly in respect of the sub-heads *Dates* and *Ghee* (3-45 lakhs), *Sugar* (1-72 lakhs), *Oils* (1-93 lakhs) and *Wax* (1-74 lakhs). *Grain*, *and Pulse*, *Hides* and *Spices* decreased respectively by 1-55, 2-11 and 1-98 lakhs. There was an increase of 1-82 crores in the exports of *Treasure*, which amounted to 2-35 crores.

4. Out of the total trade in merchandise of 8,07-91 lakhs, the share of the British Empire Distribution of was 2,90-79 lakhs or 36 per cent., of which India absorbed 1,40-25 lakhs. Africa appropriated trade. 162-21, Asia 150-03, the United States of America 116-43 and Europe 88-45 lakhs. The percentage of the United Kingdom fell from 9-64 to 8-9. Among European countries the share of France was the largest, rising from 4-17 to 4-92 per cent. Trade with Germany declined from 1-86 to 1-58 per cent.

5. The number of merchant vessels which entered the port decreased by 130 to 1,306 shipping. and the tonnage by 274,862 to 2,958,965 tons. Of these vessels 648 were British, 161 German, 137 French, 127 British Indian, and 103 Italian. The percentages of shipping interest in the trade of Aden were:—United Kingdom 12-48, Foreign countries 50-38, Colonies 20-91 and India and Burmah 16-23. The number of country craft which entered the port fell from 1,375 to 1,179 and the tonnage from 38,519 to 33,749.

6. The number of camel-loads of produce imported into Aden from the mainland Inland trade, of Arabia was 1,88,490 against 1,86,607 in the previous year. The increase occurred under *Coffee*, *Fodder*, *Grain*, and *Fruits and Vegetable, fresh*. The total value of imports fell from 25-98 to 24-76 lakhs. *Coffee* and *Skins Undressed* showed increases of 1-34 and 1-05 lakhs respectively, while *Provisions* declined by 2-12 lakhs. The export trade by land decreased from 16-52 to 15-68 lakhs. Except in the case of *Cotton*, *Twist and Yarn*, *Kerosine Oil* and *Seeds*, *Gingelly* the decrease was generally distributed.

8. Public Works.

The total expenditure in connection with the works carried out by the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department of the Presidency during the year amounted to Rs. 85,96,367, details of which, under the various heads, are given below:—

1.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

Imperial Services,
Customs.

	Rs.
New Works	10,390
Additions and alterations to existing works	4,295
Repairs	8,258
Total	22,943

The only important work carried out under this head was the electric installation in the Town Customs House, Bombay.

The expenditure on works required in connection with the Salt Department was:—

Salt.

	Rs.
New Works	1,25,953
Additions and alterations to existing works	14,017
Repairs	36,944
Total	1,76,914

The most important scheme undertaken during the year was the one for the location of the Coast Guard Fleet at Sivri. The scheme consists of (1) reclaiming the land, and (2) constructing (a) a pier 500 feet long and 25' wide, (b) a boat-slip 250' x 60', (c) a dock basin 250' x 500', (d) a shed for godown 100' x 30', (e) a sail loft 90' x 20', (f) a carpenter's shed 40' x 21', (g) an Inspector's office, and (h) quarters for the store-keeper and for gate-keepers and servants. Considerable difficulty was experienced with the foundations for these buildings owing to tidal action and to the soft nature of the soil, which could not easily be shored. The pier gave trouble during the monsoon, but fortunately was not seriously injured. The works are all in an advanced state of construction.

The expenditure under this head was:—

Mint.

	Rs.
New Works	47,847
Additions and alterations to existing works	427
Repairs	8,900
Total	55,174

AND
DISTRIBUTION. The work of constructing a chimney at the north-east corner of the Melting Room of His Majesty's Mint was completed, and that of extending and re-roofing the General Workshop was commenced. No other important works were carried out under this head.

Post Offices.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	3,21,251
Additions and alterations to existing works	4,652
Repairs	11,355
	<hr/>
Total	3,37,458

The work of constructing the New General Post Office, Bombay, which has been in progress for the last three years, made a good advance. This building is intended to take the place of the present General Post Office which has become too small for the increased work of the department. The style chosen is "Indo-Saracenic" of the variety seen at Bijápur in the Deccan, a style which readily lends itself to modern requirements. The materials employed are local blue basalt with Coorla and Dhrangadhra stones as dressings: while the floors are of reinforced concrete, as is also the large central dome. On the ground floor the public have access to the Central Hall 71 feet square under the dome, with bays opening out in three directions, in which are the counters belonging to the different departments, such as Inland and Foreign Parcel Departments, Mails and Registration. The Parcel Department is situated on the north side of the main building and is immediately over the van yard where the contents of the postal vans are received. On the first floor are the Savings Bank and the Correspondence and Accounts Departments, while on the second floor are the Postmaster General's offices, the Dead Letter offices and a suite of residential quarters for the Presidency Postmaster. The building is fitted throughout with electric light, fans and lifts, the latter being of two classes: one set suitable for passenger traffic, and the other, working in duplicate, being specially constructed for dealing with heavy parcels and letter bags. During the year under review, the Parcel Department and Basement have been completed and occupied and are giving entire satisfaction both to the public and to the postal branch concerned. The new combined Post and Telegraph office at Jalgaon has been practically completed. This building is a great improvement on the ordinary mofussil Post Offices. The different branches are arranged round a hall, fitted with counters, at which the public having business with the different departments are served.

Telegraph.

The expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	21,752
Additions and alterations to existing works	9,405
Repairs	7,027
	<hr/>
Total	38,184

The space available in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, having been found insufficient to meet growing requirements, a wing was constructed connecting the Telegraph building with the General Post Office, which is eventually to form part of the Telegraph Buildings. An office with record room was constructed at Ahmedabad for the Superintendent and his clerks. The building is of very plain style and calls for no remarks.

Treasury and
Currency Buildings.

No work of importance was undertaken during the year and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,930, of which only Rs. 162 were spent on new work and the remainder on additions and alterations.

Political Agencies.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	46,152
Additions and alterations to existing works	9,806
Repairs	15,225
	<hr/>
Total	71,183

The Consulate Buildings at Bunder Abbas consisting of the Consulate itself and subsidiary buildings, such as Post Office, Lines for Sowars and Infantry, and quarters for the clerks, Hospital Assistant and peons, were practically completed. The works of providing encaustic tiles to the floors of the office portion of the Residency Buildings at Baroda and of providing coach-house, stable and servants' quarters for the Residency at Aden were also completed.

1908-1909.]

PUBLIC WORKS.

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PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

The expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	15,310
Additions and alterations to existing works	2,520
Repairs	28,699
Total	<u>41,529</u>

The construction of a tower for the St. Mary's Church at Parel, Bombay (Deposit contribution) was commenced and carried out up to a height of 40 feet. The installation of electric lights in St. Thomas' Cathedral was in progress, and work was commenced on a bungalow for the Chaplain of Colaba, which had long been deferred for want of a suitable site. The site that has now been secured is admirable from all points of view, and adjoins the Colaba Church.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	46,925
Additions and alterations to existing works	802
Repairs	4,052
Total	<u>51,779</u>

The residence for His Highness the ex-King Thebaw of Burma was in progress at Ratnagiri. It is two-storied and consists of two blocks connected by passages enclosing an open court-yard. The accommodation provided comprises two spacious octagonal drawing rooms, an office room, a dining room, a library, a private sitting room and several bed-rooms, bath-rooms, etc. The outhouses provide accommodation for 6 syces, 40 married and 20 unmarried servants.

No important works were carried out during the year and the expenditure incurred was :—

	Rs.
New Works	24,243
Additions and alterations to existing works	5,984
Repairs	3,161
Total	<u>33,388</u>

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	3,39,916
Additions and alterations to existing works	1,54,269
Repairs	1,29,301
Total	<u>6,23,486</u>

The principal works undertaken were: additions to the Collector's office at Godhra, and construction of a District Bungalow at Anand, a bungalow for the 2nd Assistant Collector at Jalgaon, Mahálkaris' Kacheris at Edalabad and Párola in the East Khándesh District, Mámlatdárs' Kacheris at Navalgund (Dhárwár District) and Bilgi (Bijápur District), quarters for Circle Inspectors and Kárkuna at Mánegaon, Táluka Revenue Offices and City Magistrate's Court at Hyderabad, Táluka Offices at Old Thul and Pano Akil (in Sind), and a bungalow and office for the Assistant Collector at Sukkur. The installation of electric lights and fans in the Government House at Karáchi was completed.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	32,069
Additions and alterations to existing works	51,446
Repairs	3,977
Total	<u>87,492</u>

The principal works carried out were: a bungalow for the Excise Inspector at Godhra, bungalows for the Ábkári Inspectors at Shrigonda, Nevása, Sangamne in the Ahmednagar District, Satána, Manmád, Peint in the Násik District and Warehouse buildings at Bubak in Sind. The additions and alterations to the Distillery at Godhra in the Panch Maháls District were practically completed. The distillery has now been converted into a double storied building measuring 15' x 40' 5" (inside dimensions), the upper floor being used for fermentation and the ground floor for distillation. A refuse-shed containing reservoirs paved with very finely dressed stones laid in cement is attached to the back of the building, and a second Mhowra godown 100' x 25', a second liquor strong room 100' x 25' and a new well have been provided.

Residences for Local
Governments,
Government Officers
and Secretariat
Offices.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	93,259
Additions and alterations to existing works	15,296
Repairs	36,091
Total	1,44,646

The works consisted of a complete electric installation at Government House, Malabar Point, and decoration of the walls and ceilings of the Drawing Room and Central Lobby. The decorations were designed by the Consulting Architect to Government and consist of ornamental plaster work in white and gold with narrow panels of cream figured silk on the walls. The electric installation was designed by the Electric Engineer to Government and is very complete. The interior lights are of metal filament, and in the grounds both M. F. and arc lamps have been provided either or both of which can be used at will.

Political Agencies.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	44,214
Additions and alterations to existing works	8,178
Repairs	3,382
Total	55,774

The works carried out were additions and alterations to the Agency Record room at Sádra in the Mahi Káuntha Agency, and a new Central Record office at Rájkot in the Káthiawár Agency. The building erected at Rájkot is double-storied, of fire-proof construction and protected with strong iron bars with, in addition, iron webbing on the ground floor. In it the records of the whole province are to be preserved.

Agricultural.

A bungalow for visitors and quarters for Probationers and Fieldmen were constructed in the grounds of the Surat Farm. The expenditure on them and on other minor works was :—

	Rs.
New Works	41,532
Additions and alterations to existing works	5,383
Repairs	1,055
Total	47,976

Museums.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	4,245
Additions and alterations to existing works	...
Repairs	...
Total	4,245

The work of lining out and excavating the foundations of the New Prince of Wales Museum of Western India on the site known as the Crescent was commenced. The foundation stone of the Museum, which is intended to form a permanent memorial of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to this Presidency, was laid by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the 11th November 1905. A committee was subsequently appointed to advise Government regarding the space required in the various courts, to frame conditions for the guidance of architects who wished to submit designs for the buildings, and to call for designs, open to all in India and limited to four selected architects in England. Government were unable to approve of any of the designs submitted (they were on view at the Town Hall), and directed the Consulting Architect, Mr. Wittet, to prepare a new design. The style that is to be adopted is the Saracenic and the group of buildings will be deserving of the noble site that has been allotted to the Museum.

Monuments and
Antiquities.

The principal works carried out under this head were the Trophy stand of old guns at Bijápur, the restoration of the cornices of the Gol-Gumbaz at Bijápur, the restoration of the old temple at Degaon in the Belgaum District, and the excavations at the site of the buried city of Brahmanabad in Sind. The total expenditure incurred was :—

	Rs.
New Works	2,842
Additions and alterations to existing works	191
Repairs	23,739
Total	26,772

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

		Rs.
New Works	...	3,55,040
Additions and alterations to existing buildings	...	79,864
Repairs	...	28,662
	Total	4,63,566

Educational
Colleges

The principal works undertaken or carried out were the following :—

Students' Hostel in connection with the Grant Medical College, Bombay.—This building, which forms three sides of a quadrangle, consists of three storeys with front and rear verandahs and will afford accommodation for 240 students, 2 Tutors and 6 Fellows besides having a large common room on each floor. Cook rooms and dining rooms are provided in separate buildings at the rear of the Hostel for Brahman, Hindu and Mahomedan students. A two-storied building, containing 24 servants' quarters, has also been provided at the rear of the Hostel.

Lecture Theatre in connection with the G. M. College, Bombay.—The new Lecture Theatre consists of two floors. The ground floor contains rooms for the Professors of Anatomy and Physiology, students' rooms and a large hall to accommodate 500 students. The first floor contains a Professor's waiting room, and various subsidiary rooms. The building is provided with a handsome porch and is connected by a covered way to the Anatomy School.

Physics Class room in connection with the Grant Medical College, Bombay.—In the Practical Physics Class room of this College, benches, a Lecture Rostrum, Demonstration Tables, cane-seated stools, black boards, etc., were provided, gas and water fittings were supplied and the drainage arrangements were completed.

Veterinary College at Parel.—This College, which is a model of its kind, was opened by the Honourable Mr. J. L. Jenkins, C.S.I., I. C. S., Member of Council. It contains a museum room, a Lecture Theatre, Principal's room, Library, Class rooms, Chemical Laboratory, etc. In connection with this College, a Students' Hostel, with outhouses, has been provided, which gives accommodation to 76 students and contains a large common room.

Chemical Laboratory, Wilson College, at Chaupati, Bombay (Deposit contribution).—As the accommodation in the Chemical Laboratory was found to be inadequate to the requirements of the College, an addition was made on the east side. The extended portion, which has been provided with all the latest improvements in the way of Laboratory fittings, is well ventilated and lighted and is provided with tile-floors.

Adding a floor to the Main Building of the Wilson College at Chaupati, Bombay (Deposit contribution).—To provide increased accommodation an extra storey was added throughout the length of the buildings. That is to say, a second floor was constructed over the class rooms on both sides, and a third floor over the Superintendent's quarters in the centre. A gallery was also provided on the 2nd floor in the Examination Hall. The appearance of the building remains practically unaltered with the exception that the central turret has been removed.

College of Science, Poona.—A two-story block was added to the south-east corner of the main buildings. This block, which is in keeping with the existing building, contains a private Laboratory, a preparation room and a Physical Lecture Hall on the ground floor, and a Private room and a room for Physical apparatus on the first floor.

New Chemistry and Geology Building, Poona.—This is a double-storied building with a Practical Chemistry Hall, a Geological Museum and Balance room on the ground floor, and a Geological Laboratory on the first floor.

Agricultural College and Research Institute Buildings, Poona.—The main building consists of two storeys, of which the ground floor contains a large Entrance Hall, the Mycology Department with Lecture Theatre, Laboratory and Professor's room and the Veterinary Department with its Lecture Theatre, Laboratory and Museum. On the first floor is the Entomology Section with Lecture Theatre, Laboratory, etc., the Botany Department with its Laboratory and Herbarium and the General Library.

Chemistry Building, Poona.—This is a two-storied building. On the ground floor are the Lecture Theatre, General Laboratory, Balance room, Distillation room, and Professor's Lavatory. The first floor contains a Specimen room, Physics room, Assistant Professor's room and Laboratory and a Laboratory for Quantitative Analysis with Balance room attached.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

		Rs.	Schools
New Works	...	2,32,584	
Additions and alterations to existing works	...	37,879	
Repairs	...	12,410	
	Total	2,82,873	

The principal works on hand were :—

New Technical School in the compound of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.—This is now a handsome and is to be an ornate building. Large projecting panels of suitable stone have purposely been left blank. A design is to be prepared for each panel and a plaster model made of the full size by the students themselves, who are then to cut the stone in high relief. They will thus obtain practical experience of an exceptionally interesting nature.

New Buildings for the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution at Mátunga, Bombay.—As the present buildings in Chunnam Kiln Lane afford insufficient accommodation and as the compound cannot be extended without incurring heavy expenditure, it has been decided to erect new Dormitories, Workshops, a Dispensary, and other necessary buildings on the site of the Mammala Tank Estate at Mátunga recently purchased for the purpose. This site affords ample space, is healthy and conveniently close to a Railway Station. The new buildings are now in course of construction.

Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.—This building contains a school-house, Principal's quarters, Spinning and Weaving shed and a Workshop. Half of the estimated cost of the work has been contributed by Mr. Chinubhai Madhavlal, C.I.E., and the building is named after his grandfather, the late Honourable Mr. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, C.I.E. The foundation stone of the building was laid by His Excellency the Governor on the 29th January 1908.

Female Normal School at Dhárwár.—This institution has now been raised to the standard of a College for women. It contains accommodation for 20 resident students, 2 Mistresses and one Lady Superintendent and is one of the best equipped in the Presidency.

Ecclesiastical.

No works of any importance were carried out under this head, and the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	18,631
Additions and alterations to existing works	493
Repairs	7,596
Total	21,720

Law and Justice.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	2,48,460
Additions and alterations to existing works	59,881
Repairs	38,200
Total	3,44,541

The installation of electric lights, lifts and fans in His Majesty's High Court, Bombay, was carried out. It consists of 800 lights, 130 fans and 2 Way-good lifts. As a protection against fire, the High Court was fitted with twenty-four hydrants fed from 8 cisterns each having a capacity of 1,500 gallons. Five under-ground hydrants were in addition provided in the grounds for immediate use, in case of need, by the Fire Brigade. Electric lights and fans were installed in the Esplanade Police Court Building, Bombay. The building for the Coroner's Court and Pathological and Police Surgeon's Laboratories in connection with the public Morgue and Hospital Mortuaries in the Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, was in progress. On the ground floor it contains the Coroner's Court and Jury room, Police Surgeon's Laboratory, and a Post Mortem room. The first floor contains two Pathological Laboratories, one Private Laboratory and a lavatory for the use of the Professor. The Refrigerating apparatus which is to be installed in connection with the Morgue and the Anatomical Department of the Grant Medical College will prove invaluable. The work was in progress. A court was built for the Assistant Judge in the compound of the District Judge's Court at Ahmednagar. A bungalow was purchased for the residence of the District Judge, Belgaum, and eight Chambers were constructed at Sukkur for the convenience of the Pleaders attending the Judicial Courts.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was :—

	Rs.
New Works	65,630
Additions and alterations to existing works	11,721
Repairs	33,244
Total	1,10,595

Land was acquired for the construction of the New Prison for Bombay which it has now been decided to locate at Andheri in the Thána District. A block of 20 cells was constructed at the Deccan Central Jail, Yeráyda, for solitary confinement and electric light and electric motors for driving the Press machinery were installed in the Printing Press at Yeráyda. New sub-jails were provided at Mirpur Sakro and Tatta in the Karáchi District. No other important works were carried out under this head during the year.

The greater portion of the expenditure incurred under this head was on the construction of, or additions and alterations to, Police Lines at different places, in the Presidency and calls for no special remarks. The expenditure amounted to:—

	Rs.
New Works	... 3,93,662
Additions and alterations to existing works	... 1,03,804
Repairs	... 86,686
Total	5,84,152

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

	Rs.
New Works	... 6,87,597
Additions and alterations to existing works	... 87,180
Repairs	... 78,479
Total	8,48,656

Of the works carried out or in progress under this head, the following were the principal:—

Out-patient Department and Administrative office in connection with the St. George's Hospital, Bombay.—This building is midway between the Male and Female Wings of the Hospital. The design is in keeping with the style of the main building in every respect. The floors are of marble and Indian patent stone. Sanitary fittings of the latest pattern have also been provided.

Extension of the Sir Kavasji Jahangir Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay.—This extension of the old Ophthalmic Hospital has been provided with up-to-date sanitary fittings and appliances. The rooms have floors of marble and dados of glazed tiles; in the verandahs, the floors are of patent stone. The building has also been fitted with electric lights and fans.

Sir William Moore's Operating Theatres, Bombay.—These three operating Theatres, with various rooms attached, are of the most modern design, and have been provided with the latest sanitary fittings and appliances, and a very complete electric installation including lights, fans, special medical lamps, and apparatus for sterilizing and heating. Two of the Theatres have hanging galleries to accommodate students.

New Labour Ward and Operating Room in connection with the Allbless Hospital, Bombay.—A new Labour Ward with quarters for the Resident Surgeon on the top floor was constructed to the north of the Allbless Hospital, Bombay. An electric installation was supplied to the whole Hospital including the new Labour and Isolation Wards.

Hostel for students of the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad.—The Hostel, which is now under construction, consists of a three-storied building which will accommodate 80 students in 40 rooms measuring 14' x 10' and provide a general reading room on the ground floor. The scheme comprises in addition dining rooms for Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis, a store-room, a block of bathing rooms, and quarters for the Resident Assistant Surgeon.

Additional Nurses' quarters in connection with the Sassoon Hospital at Poona.—This building, which is three-storied, contains separate accommodation for 12 nurses, four on each floor. Each floor is complete with a bath-room, lavatory, etc., water being heated by means of Geysors, the cost of which has been borne by the Nursing Association.

Students' quarters in connection with the B. J. Medical School, Poona.—A double-storied block of students' quarters giving accommodation for 108 students, at the rate of 4 in each room, was constructed.

New Jacob Sassoon Hospital, Poona.—The New Jacob Sassoon Hospital for Europeans and Jews was opened during the year. Marble floors and dados have been provided in the verandahs and Minton tiles in the verandahs and other rooms. Bath rooms with marble floors, dados and partitions have been built as sanitary annexes 10' clear of the building and approached by means of covered ways. The cook-rooms are attached to the building and a modern range has been provided. The apparatus for heating water is the most efficient procurable. The building, which is double-storied, has accommodation for—

- 12 European Male patients.
- 12 European Female patients.
- 6 Male Jews.
- 6 Female Jews.
- 3 Private Ward Male patients.
- 3 Private Ward Female patients.
- 6 Children.

A special feature of the hospital is the children's ward to the walls of which picture tiles illustrating fairy tales—a present from Lady Sassoon—have been fixed.

New Central Lunatic Asylum, Yerávda.—The several buildings for hospitals, day rooms, recreation rooms, etc., and the quarters for warder attendants and menials are being constructed of re-inforced concrete with a roof of eternite tiles on asbestos sheets.

New Civil Hospital at Belgaum.—This Hospital was opened by His Excellency the Governor on 17th October 1908. It holds 104 beds and has all the latest improvements, such as marble floors, tiled dados, antiseptic operating rooms, and separate wards for infectious diseases and tuberculosis. The fittings and sanitary conveniences are all of the latest pattern. No hospital at any other mofussil station can compare with it. Water is to be pumped to the Hospital from a well sunk at some distance from it, and the drainage which is water-borne is purified in Septic Tanks.

Depôt for preparing Vaccine Lymph at Belgaum.—This is to be the manufacturing depôt for the vaccine lymph to be supplied to vaccinees throughout the Bombay Presidency. The depôt consists of administration offices, rooms for inoculating calves, and for lymph manufacturing, testing, and packing lymph and storing it at low temperatures. Where necessary the floors are of polished stone and the walls of glass tiling, and every possible care has been taken to make the buildings suitable for the important work that is to be done in them.

New Civil Hospital at Karáchi.—The new Civil Hospital at Karáchi was opened by His Excellency the Governor on the 18th January 1909. It has accommodation for 162 beds and is built on hygienic principles to suit modern requirements and contains all the latest improvements, such as marble floors, tiled dados, carefully designed operating rooms, etc.

New Civil Hospital at Lárkána.—This Hospital, which provides accommodation for 30 beds, was practically completed during the year.

Miscellaneous.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

	Rs.
New Works	1,81,833
Additions and alterations to existing works	33,448
Repairs	28,528
Total ...	2,43,809

Electric lights and fans were installed in all the offices located in the Public Works Buildings and in the Town Hall in Bombay. New godowns for the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, were constructed. A godown 95' x 20' of corrugated iron sheeting on an iron framing was also constructed for the Stationery Stores in the compound of the Town Hall, Bombay. The Summer Palace for the Nawáb of Sachin at Dumas, which, when completed, will be a striking building, was in progress. A central block of buildings to accommodate Government offices at Poona was commenced. It is to be three-storied and is intended for all Government officials who at present have their offices in hired buildings. The block will be in the form of letter H., the length and breadth over all being 340' and 290'. Bungalows were constructed at Jalgaon in the East Khándesh District for the Executive Engineer and the Assistant Engineer. No other important works were carried out under this head during the year.

2.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

	Rs.
New Works	4,91,339
Additions and alterations to existing works	3,55,646
Repairs	14,53,626
Total ...	23,00,611

The principal works in progress or completed were the following:—

Road from Bángra to Dánda, 2nd Section (Provincial).

Widening the Bángra-Ghodbandar Road (Local).

Metalling the Bróach-Jambusar Road, 1st Section (Local).

Metalling the Bróach-Jambusar Road, 2nd Section (Local).

Metalling the remaining portion of the Ahmedabad-Bareja Road (Local).

Road from the Chámpaner Road Station to Jámbughoda within British limits (Provincial).

Road from Sanján to Talasari, 2nd Section (Provincial).

Road from Khárdi to Parali, 1st Section (Provincial).

- Road from Gokhirwa to Vajreshwari (Local).
- Metalling the road from Gokhirwa to Vajreshwari (Local).
- Road from Karjat to Bhimashankar (Local).
- Road from Bankhadi near Dungri to Ohond.
- Motlibai Wadia Road from Ichhápur to Suvali (Local).
- Eràndol-Paldhài Road (Provincial).
- Ghorda-Kondaibári Road, 1st and 2nd Sections (Provincial).
- Improving the Bárámati-Nira Station Road (Provincial).
- Sholápur-Bársi Road, 2nd Section (Provincial).
- Pandharpur-Pooha Road (Provincial).
- Kalvan-Deola Road (Local).
- Yával-Ráver Road (Local).
- Paudharpur-Janoni Road (Provincial).
- Improvements to Khándesh-Nizám's Frontier Road (Provincial).
- Velunji-Ghanwell Foot-path (Provincial).
- Almel-Shirdhon Road (Local).
- Drainage works on the Saundatti-Dhárwár Road (Provincial).
- Road in the squared portion of the Sákraní Taluka commanded by the Dád and Nasrat Systems.

The roof of the Premchand Raichand Dharamsúla at Á'naud in the Kaira and Panch Accommodation for Maháls District was overhauled and Mangalore tiling provided in place of the ordinary double travellers' country tiles. Inspection bungalows were constructed at Pimpalner, Sákri, Navápur (West Khándesh District) and Anjaneri Hill (Násik District). No other important works were carried out under this head during the year.

Nurseries were maintained at various places and the planting, watering and protection of Arboriculture, road-side trees continued to receive careful attention.

3.—MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head the expenditure during the year was:—

	Rs.
New Works	... ... ... ... ... 74,941
Additions and alterations to existing works	... ... 13,858
Repairs	... ... ... ... 28,236
Total	... 1,17,035

The construction of a bridge over the river Meshri connecting the town with the Civil ^{Improvements to Towns.} Station at Godhra was nearly completed. Floods occasioned by an abnormal rise in the Indus and exceptionally heavy rainfall in the Sind hills threatened the town of Kotri with destruction but thanks to the timely strengthening of the protection embankment and maintenance of a careful watch, night and day, the danger was averted and the town saved.

The construction of a masonry dam for the water-supply of Neral in the Thána District, Water-supply, and works on the Visápur Tank in the Ahmednagar District, and the Filter Beds at Dhulia were in progress. Surveys in connection with a scheme for supplying water to Násik were completed and plans and estimates prepared. The Dhárwár Water Works were commenced, and a preliminary survey for the Hyderabad Water Works was completed.

The protective works at Bhagwa and an approach road to the Tápti River at Mándvi, both Miscellaneous, in the Surat District, were completed.

MILITARY WORKS.

No new works of importance were carried out during the year. The expenditure was:—

	Rs.
New Works	... ... ... ... ... 11,898
Additions and alterations to existing works	... ... 11,280
Repairs	... ... ... ... 41,951
Total	... 65,129

9. Irrigation.

In the year 1908-1909, the expenditure on Irrigation Works throughout the Presidency amounted to Rs. 65 lakhs compared with 59 lakhs in the previous year. This outlay was divided between Sind and the Presidency proper in the proportion of 35½:30.

2. The expenditure was distributed under different heads as under:—

Heads.	Amount.	Remarks.
<i>Capital</i> —		
Major Works—	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works	... ... ...	... (a) 15,05,229
Productive Works	... ... ...	... (b) 2,58,244
		17,63,473 Imperial.
Minor Works and Navigation—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	... ...	2,58,331 ½ Imperial and ½ Provincial.
<i>Revenue</i> —		
Major Works—		
Protective Works	... ... ...	88,744
Productive Works	... ... ...	10,80,570
		11,4,7 4 Do. do.
Minor Works and Navigation—		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	... 3,51,721	
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept	... 11,94,456	15,46,177 Do. do.
Agricultural Works—		
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	14,62,795	Do. do.
Contribution Works	... ... ...	30,747
		14,93,542 Deposits contribu- tions.
Construction of Protective Works—		
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept	.....	(c) 2,94,130 Imperial.
amine Relief Outlay on Irrigation Works	... ... .....	.....
	Grand Total ...	65,25,367

(a) Inclusive of expenditure in England Rs. 94,130

(b) Do. do. ... , 15,840

(c) Do. do. ... , 80

3. The total is classified as under:—

	Deccan and Gujarat.	Sind.	Total.
Works	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs	17,61,585	5,29,598	22,91,183
Establishment	4,24,972	20,54,523	24,79,500
Tools and Plant	36,591	8,96,182	16,31,773
Refunds of Revenue	70,248	38,164	1,08,412
Suspense Account	1,460	2,871	4,331
Receipts on Capital Accounts	4,059	6,803	10,952
	—784	.....	—784
Total ...	29,98,131	35,27,296	65,25,367

DECCAN AND GUJARAT.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The Hathmati Canal. The rainfall gauged during the year at Ahmedabad and Prantij was 32.51 and 40.46 inches, respectively, against an average of 29.38 and 30.68 inches for the past 30 years including that under report. There was a flood in the Hathmati River on the 17th August 1908, and the water rose to a height of 4.10 feet above the crest of the weir, the rainfall being 4.45 inches on that day at Idar Ahmednagar. The canal was running full to the end of September, and the discharge continued more or less satisfactory till the end of May 1909, when it fell to 24 cusecs only on the 31st May 1909. Surplus water was passed into the Kharai River via the Bhujwa Channel.

The Khari Cut. The Chandola Tank, which is the principal regulating tank in the Khari Cut system supplied from the Raipur Weir on the Khari River was filled thrice during the year, the last filling being during December 1908 by water supplied from the Bokh Reservoir, and good rabi and hot weather irrigation was the result.

The highest flood during the year in the Khari River occurred on the 9th July 1908, the depth of water being 6.6 feet above the weir crest at Raipur. The area irrigated and assessed

revenue, as compared with the average of the previous 10 years, are shown in the following DISTRIBUTION table:—

Name of the Canal.	1908-1909.		Average of the past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.
Hathmati Canal	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.
Khari Cut Canal	8,375	19,757	1,734	4,156
	8,525	57,334	1,938	9,741

The figures of irrigated area and assessed revenue are the highest on record; the increase is due to the good rainfall giving a supply to the Khari River.

The Bolkh Reservoir was filled to F. S. L., i.e., R. L. 339-50 on the 9th July. Water subsequently rose above the F. S. L. and flowed over the waste weir.

The Khari Sluices serve the old irrigation lower down the Khari River than the Khari Cut Khari Sluices System. The small Gobla and Bherai Tanks constructed to protect a portion of good rice land which chronically suffered from a deficient water-supply filled and proved useful. A new distributing channel has been constructed from the Gobla Tank, and about 442 acres were irrigated in addition to the Himayat area under the tank. The requirements of the Kalambandi villages, or old irrigation, were fully met and water was also given to the Ex-Kalambandi villages of Damri and Shetra, enough to irrigate 37 and 192 acres respectively.

The area irrigated and the gross assessment on the Tranja-Nagrama, Wangroli and Savli Tanks in the Kaita and Panch Mahals Collectorates, as compared with the previous year, are as shown below:—

Name of the Canal.	1908-1909.		1907-1908.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.
Tranja-Nagrama Tank	Acre.	Rs.	Acre.	Rs.
Wangroli Tank	242	853	790	2,103
Savli Tank	1,921	5,812	1,850	6,424
	1,400	4,851	.....	.....

The construction estimates of the Tranja-Nagrama and Wangroli Tanks were closed on the 31st March 1909. The Tranja Tank was not completely filled and the water in the Nagrama Tank did not rise up to sill level. The Wangroli Tank was filled to F. S. L. (R. L. 102-00) and the tank bund and canals were maintained in good condition. There is scope for extension of irrigation, as the water available cannot be utilized unless the Right Bank Canal is extended to where there is good rice land under command. The project for extending the canal has accordingly been prepared, and will be submitted shortly.

The Savli Tank was in progress. Heavy rain fell continuously on the 6th and 7th July water in the tank suddenly rose to R. L. 92-24, and a portion of the tank bund across the nulla subsided at both ends; that is, at the junctions of the old and new work.

887 acres in the Kharif, and 513 acres in the Rabi season were irrigated during the year; these figures are considered satisfactory, as they have been obtained in spite of the subsidence of the tank dam, in the first year in which the tank and canal have been brought into operation.

Work on the construction of the Sajat tank was continued and good progress was made, the expenditure being Rs. 31,600.

The Muwalia Tank was filled to F. S. L. (R. L. 139-00). The Right Bank Canal and the Muwalia Tank distributaries were brought into good working order. The outlet at the head of the Left Bank Canal was also completed. The land under command of the two canals as far as constructed, being restricted to 670 acres and the total irrigating capacity of the tank being considerably more, it is considered desirable to extend the Left Bank Canal to command an area of 1,100 acres of good cultivable and irrigable land, and the project was accordingly prepared and submitted for sanction.

The area irrigated was 76 acres in Kharif, and 313 acres in the Rabi season. The expenditure on account of maintenance and repairs of the tank and canals, was Rs. 1,523 during the year.

Improvements to 18, and repairs to 51 small irrigation tanks in the Gujarat Irrigation Old Tanks District, and repairs to 83 in the Surat and Broach District were executed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 30,700, and Rs. 75,515, on improvements and repairs, respectively.

Some further boring work in connection with the Mahi Canal Project was done in the trial Surveys and Projects pits at the proposed weir site on the right bank of the river. All field work has been completed.

PRODUCTION

AND

DISTRIBUTION. The survey of the Khári Reservoir at Dhamatwan was carried out, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 1,684.

Deep boring. Government having sanctioned the sinking of a deep boring in Gujarát, all the materials etc., required for boring operations were collected. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 7,405.

Drainage Channels.

Two original works of this class, (1) the Chekla drainage and (2) improvements to Oghn drainage channel, were in progress, the expenditure of the year being Rs. 2,003 and Rs. 116 respectively. All the drainage channels worked satisfactorily and were maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,477, and Rs. 8,319, respectively, in the Gujarát Irrigation, and Surat and Broach Districts.

General.

The year's operations have been more satisfactory than those of the previous year.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

(a) *Nature and Scope of any large works which have been undertaken or were in progress during the year.*

Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District.

The masonry dam at Chankapur in the Kalvan Táluka of the Násik District intended to store water for the Girna Left Bank Canal as well as to extend irrigation on the existing 'bandharas' or weirs on the River Girna was in progress. The Stoney undersluice gates 6' x 10' have been temporarily fixed and it is hoped to store water this monsoon up to R. L. 140, full supply being R. L. 167. The capacity of the reservoir up to R. L. 140 is 539-million cubic feet which will be used for rabi irrigation on the Girna Left Bank Canal and will also increase the supply to the existing 'bandharas'.

The 67 automatic gates, counterweights, etc., for the waste weirs were all carted to site and will be fixed next working season. The southern earthen embankment was completed and the northern one in progress and completed up to full supply level. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,12,730.

On the Girna Left Bank Canal the earthwork of 13 miles and 26 masonry works have been completed, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 25,768.

On the Wágħad Tank the storage reservoir for the Kadwa River Canals, the works of the waste weir and dam were completed in all respects. Water was stored up to R. L. 123.80, making the quantity of water available for irrigation 476.81 million cubic feet. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,132.

Godáveri Irrigation District.

The Godáveri Canal Project, estimated to cost Rs. 95,61,044 including indirect charges, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India during 1906-1907 and works were regularly commenced in the month of February 1907. The project consists of—

- (1) A storage reservoir on the River Darna near Igatpuri in the Násik District.
- (2) Canal Head works comprising a pick-up weir with head regulators, securing sluices and protective embankments on both sides of the River Godáveri near Nandur-Madhmeshwar in the Niphád Táluka of the Násik Collectorate.
- (3) Godáveri Right Bank Canal, 72 miles long.
- (4) Godáveri Left Bank Canal, 50 miles long.

These canals are intended to irrigate a total area of 63,919 acres in the Násik and Ahmednagar Collectorates, the area under command of both canals being 239,695 acres.

At the Darna dam, the Service Road-Inspection bungalow and Subordinate's quarters were completed. The excavation for the dam and waste weir was nearly completed and excavation of approach channel of waste weir commenced. The masonry of the dam made very good progress. The side frames of six undersluices and two turbine-slutes were fixed in position in addition to the 30" turbine pipe and valve.

The foundations of the pick-up weir for the Head works at Nandur-Madhmeshwar were completed, with the exception of the Right and Left Bank training walls and a length of 300 feet of the weir, where a fault was met with in the rock where additional masonry will have to be provided. Masonry work was started over the whole of this length and about 10½ lakhs of masonry were laid during the year. The Head regulator and scouring sluices on the Left Bank were founded and carried to nearly sill level and the masonry for those on the Right Bank was started. The flank embankment on the Left Bank was started, while that on the Right Bank was half completed. The Inspection bungalows and Subordinate's quarters were completed as well as all temporary buildings. About 8 miles of road diversion on either bank were taken in hand and earthworks completed.

On the Right Bank Canal, excavation was in progress over a length of 56 miles, of which length 32 miles were completed. Nearly all the masonry works in the first 22 miles were started and a few were nearing completion.

Inspection bungalows at Somtllana, Kolgaon and Poegaon were practically completed. A canal telegraph line was also completed but the instruments are not yet fixed pending completion of offices.

On the Left Bank Canal, the whole line has been demarcated and work was in progress up to miles 12. An Inspection bungalow at Deogaon was in progress. The surveys for distributaries were in progress.

The expenditure during the year on the Project was as under :—

	Rs.
Darna Reservoir	4,97,932
Pick-up weir	2,72,067
Godáveri Right Bank Canal	2,57,019
Godáveri Left Bank Canal	28,596
Distributaries	1,158
 Total	10,56,772

and the total expenditure up to date is Rs. 16,88,789.

Ahmednagar District.

This is not an Irrigation District, but for convenience of work, the construction of masonry works of the Ojhar Right Bank Canal was entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District. This canal, of which the earthwork was carried out in recent famines, forms part of the Pravara Project lately sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India. The main features of this large project are the construction of a masonry dam 250 feet high at Bhandardara situated on the Ghaut district of the Ahmednagar Collectorate, the raising of the existing low weir at Ojhar and providing sluices in it for the Right Bank Canal, the widening and extension of the existing Left Bank Canal and the completion of the Right Bank Canal. The estimated cost of this project is Rs. 86,44,841 including indirect charges, and the canals are estimated to irrigate an area of 49,440 acres.

Funds were not sufficient to make a satisfactory start on the whole project and the limited amount available is being spent on providing masonry works for the Right Bank Canal and bringing a portion into use for monsoon irrigation as soon as possible. About 10 miles have been nearly completed.

Poona Irrigation District.

During the year under report, the work of constructing a pick-up weir on the Shiroli nulla under the Nira Canal, which was commenced last year, was completed. The object of this work is to pick up leakage water from the Nira Canal and utilize it for irrigation purposes and it is proposed to extend this system to other nullas where found feasible.

The work of making a portion of the Mutha Canal water-tight was in progress during the year, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 18,007. For this length, the canal is being widened so as to have a capacity of 1,000 cusecs with a full supply of 10 feet and the bed and sides of canal lined with 6 inches of mortar. As it is not feasible to close the canal except for very short periods, the work is being carried out in lengths of 500 feet, the water in the canal being diverted through a corrugated iron flume 500 feet in length placed in a cutting on the upper bank of the canal.

Estimates for the following works were sanctioned during the year :—

	Amount of Estimate for works.	Rs.
(1) Providing a complete set of steam pumping machinery	72,494	
(2) Removing and replacing with larger main the existing mains in the Yeravda Central Prison	52,046	
(3) Enlarging the water-supply main going to Bhamburda	42,658	
(4) Constructing an overbridge across the Mutha Right Bank Canal near Parbati	3,713	

The first three works are in connection with the Poona Cantonment water-supply.

Work No. 1 was almost completed during the year, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 61,500.

Works 2, 3 and 4 were partially carried out, the expenditure on them being Rs. 38,375, Rs. 21,849 and Rs. 1,303 respectively.

Sholapur District

In the Sholapur District, the Wadshivne Left Bank Canal has been completed. This small canal, 6 miles long, is intended for the distribution of the storage from the Wadshivne Tank near Kem. The tank was constructed as a famine relief work and has a capacity of 203 million cubic feet. The area irrigable by the canal is 926 acres. The construction of the Páthri Tank Left Bank Canal was in progress. This is another famine tank, the capacity of which is 407 million cubic feet. The canal is to be about 8 miles long and will irrigate 2,500 acres. Detailed surveys and estimates were made for 5 miles, and 3 miles of the canal were excavated at a cost of Rs. 10,372. The total estimated cost for 5 miles is Rs. 54,801.

Second Class Irrigation Works.

On Second Class irrigation works in the Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation District, a sum of Rs. 22,201 was expended on repairs and extensions and improvements during the year and in West Khádesh a sum of Rs. 12,035.

The following table shows areas irrigated and gross assessed revenue on the irrigation works in 1908-1909 as compared with the average of the last 10 years:—

Name of Works.	1908-1909.		Average of past 10 years.	
	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Gross assessed revenue.
<i>Major Protective Works.</i>				
Nira Canal including Shetphal Mhaswad Tank	45,533 10,285	3,22,569 45,537	40,910 7,221	2,26,978 20,481
Total	55,818	3,65,206	48,131	2,53,409
<i>Productive Works.</i>				
Lower Pánjbra River Works	2,165	13,420	2,610	15,998
Wághud Tank	30	109	.....	.....
Kadwa River Works	2,361	14,874	2,044	11,572
Ojbar Támbat	616	3,491	549	2,842
Wadali Canal	497	2,486	480	1,705
Lákh Canal	1,254	1,648	700	1,347
Mutha Canals including Mátoba	11,740	3,45,830	10,941	3,20,548
Ekruk Tank	5,116	61,212	4,248	38,104
Total	23,749	4,42,941	21,531	3,87,126
Total, Major Works	79,567	8,11,147	69,662	6,40,534
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>				
Hartála Tank	46	520	88	570
Mhaswa Tank	460	1,769	448	1,454
Jámda Canals	2,825	7,462	2,565	7,191
Parol Tank	524	932	555	2,214
Ojbar Canal	8,105	11,902	5,783	9,208
Bhátodi Tank	1,212	6,121	862	4,872
Káserdi Tank	19	207	101	602
Shirspáhal Tank	839	2,486	1,003	2,362
Bhádalvádi Tank	1,578	3,708	1,307	3,011
Koregaon Tank	494	1,407	262	653
Áshti Tank	2,960	11,966	2,269	7,640
Páthri Tank	620	2,151	172*	576*
Total	19,682	50,635	16,860	40,350
<i>Second Class Irrigation Works.</i>				
Poona Irrigation	781	3,502	722	2,602
Násik and Ahmednagar Irrigation	31,890	1,88,278	28,786	1,86,048
East Khádesh	586	3,328	618	3,617
West Khádesh	9,463	65,805	8,860	68,080
Total	42,670	2,40,913	38,931	2,61,247
Grand Total	141,919	11,02,696	124,253	9,42,191

* Average of three years.

There was an increase of 7,687 acres in the area on Major Protective Works as compared with the average of the last ten years and an increase of Rs. 1,14,797 on the gross assessed revenue. The increase in the area of the Nira Canal including the Shetphal Tank was chiefly

due to the higher demand for water for monsoon crops caused by want of seasonable rainfall. The gross revenue is the largest on record. The increase in area and assessment in the case of the Mhaswad Tank, though the figures are less than those of last year, is chiefly due to enhanced rates and the demand for water owing to the want of timely rainfall.

In the case of Productive works collectively the area irrigated was 2,218 acres, only in excess of the average of the past 10 years, but there was a substantial increase of Rs. 55,816 on the average of the gross assessed revenue. The bulk of this was on the Mutha Canals and Ekrul Tank where there were increases of Rs. 25,282 and Rs. 28,108 respectively. The revenue for Eruk is the highest on record and is due to the same reason as for Mhaswad Tank. Under Minor Works and Navigation, there is an increase in the area of 4,022 acres and a rise of Rs. 10,285 in the revenue. Most of the works contribute to this, but the principal rise is in the case of Ashti Tank where there is an increase of 691 acres in the area and Rs. 4,326 in the revenue—due to the reasons given in the case of Mhaswad and Ekrul Tanks. The Páthri Tank shows a satisfactory increase but it has only been in operation 3 years with a temporary channel. When the new canal is completed there should be a substantial increase. On the whole, the increase of area under the Heads Major Works Protective and Productive and Minor Works amounted to 13,927 acres and the increase in revenue to Rs. 1,80,893.

(b) *Important events which have occurred concerning works.*

There were no events of much importance to record during the year. The rainfall generally was not very satisfactory, the late rains failing in most places. There were no extraordinary floods to report during the year.

(c) *Engineering questions, etc., which have arisen.*

In the Poona Irrigation District, the work of cleaning and deepening the nalla near Pandara on the Nira Canal for the purpose of improving the land affected by salt efflorescence on its banks was nearly completed. Drains through fields required for leading the water from the sub-soil to the nalla were constructed from contribution paid by the cultivators. This experimental measure appears to have succeeded in partially reclaiming the lands in one year and it is expected that in a few years the lands will be cultivable, provided the cultivators take care to keep the field drains in good order.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 5,810 for an experimental pumping station for utilizing the sub-soil water for irrigation in the village of Hol under the Nira Canal was sanctioned during the year.

Surveys, etc.

In the East Khándesh District, the discharges were measured of the river Aner at Ganpur, Manad at Saigaon and Tapti at Kathora and near the Bhusáwal Railway bridge, and of the river Waghera at Raipur in the Jalgaon Táluka. In the West Khándesh District, the river Bori at Purmapada, Arunawati at Karwand and Kan at Khandbara were gauged in connection with storage reservoirs at those places. Surveys for the improvement to a number of bandhars and channels in the Násik and Nagar Irrigation District were in progress during the year. Well observations on the Godáveri and Pravara Canals were carried out.

A considerable number of projects drawn up by the Special Duty Overseers on the preparation of famine programme of village works were examined and disposed of during the year.

At the village of Chandnapuri in the Sangamner Táluka of the Ahmednagar Collectorate the work of constructing field embankments was continued. The work is intended as an experiment to test the usefulness of the work of terracing and field embankments for which estimates on a large scale have been prepared for famine purposes.

Results of new administrative measures affecting the Department which have been tried.

The block system of irrigation introduced on the Nira Canal continued to work satisfactorily.

The experiment regarding distribution of water by time and measurement started last year on Distributary No. 29 of the Nira Canal near Bárámati was continued.

The telegraph line on the Nira Canal continued to prove of great assistance in the efficient working of the canal.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The area under irrigation and the gross assessed revenue on all the first class Irrigation Works in the Southern Division are shown below in two statements; in the first, they are

AND
DISTRIBUTION, detailed by works, and in the second, by Districts. The figures of the past year are compared with those of the average of the previous ten years:—

Statement I.—Individual Works.

Name of Work.	1908-1909.		Average of previous 10 years.		Area under consolidated assessment.
	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	Area irrigated.	Assessed revenue.	
<i>Major Works.</i>					
Krishna Canal	5,190	46,187	6,445	45,297	
<i>Minor Works.</i>					
Rewari Canal	1,476	5,789	674	3,626	
Upper Mán River Works	1,184	3,692	885	3,229	
Yerla River Irrigation Works	3,863	16,477	8,082	12,454	
Chikhli Canal	454	2,460	296	1,486	
Maibî Tank Canal	1,809	7,935	1,458	5,450	
Muchkundi Tank	2	12	49	406	
Gadikeri Tank	(a) 877	1,987	345	1,987	(a) Only 837 acres are under consolidated assessment.
Dambal Tank	(b) 875	1,392	352	1,970	(b) Includes area under consolidated assessment.
Medleni Tank	167	1,013	99	654	
Madag Tank	895	2,915	862	2,478	
Asundi Tank	(b) 313	1,205	815	1,847	
Mávinkop Tank	(c) 559	2,467	555	1,984	(c) Area under consolidated assessment.
Gokâk Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works	8,015	36,431	9,852	44,794	
Total ...	19,289	88,715	18,824	81,845	
Grand Total ...	24,479	129,902	25,239	127,142	

Statement II.—Districts.

Name of District.					
Belgaum	8,392	38,418	10,197	46,781	
Dharwâr Irrigation	2,809	8,632	2,183	8,413	
Sâtâra	13,776	82,540	12,840	71,542	
Bijâpur	2	12	49	406	
Total ...	24,479	129,902	25,239	127,142	

The total area and revenue are respectively 7 and 1 per cent. greater than the totals of the previous year; this was due chiefly to a greater demand of water owing to want of timely rainfall. Although the area of the year is 3 per cent. less, the assessed revenue is greater by 2 per cent. than that of the average of the previous ten years. This is due to more demand for water for high-rated crops during the rabi season.

Remarks on Individual Works.

Gokâk Canal.

The total expenditure on the Gokâk Canal Project was:—

Works .....	...	...	... Rs.	3,690
Establishment .....	...	...	... ,	23,833
Tools and Plant .....	...	...	... ,	259
Total Rs.				27,782

The permanent weir crest had, as usual, been temporarily raised in the previous year to the height of 1.75 feet, and the supply in the tank lasted until the 28th May. Replenishments were received on the 4th June.

The weir first overflowed on the 21st June. The maximum flood of the year occurred on the 13th July, when the water level rose to 3.54 feet above the permanent weir crest (R. L. 2008-09). This flood is estimated at 70,975 cubic feet per second, which is equal to a run-off of 0.10 inch per hour from the whole catchment basin (1,080 square miles).

The main river undersluices were finally closed on the 21st November, and the storage was first drawn upon on the 9th December 1908.

Special Experiments.

Saturation through tank embankments.

Observations for ascertaining the line of saturation in dams were continued in all the irrigation districts of the Southern Division and the results were reported to Government.

A sum of Rs. 215 was spent on making crop experiments on the contour land of the Dhupdal Storage Reservoir.

Second Class Tanks.

The expenditure on repairs to second class tanks as compared with the average of the previous ten years was as follows :—

District.	1908-1909.		Average of previous ten years.		Remarks.
	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	Number of tanks repaired.	Cost.	
Belgaum	51	Rs. 23,498	36	Rs. 21,351	
Dhárwár Irrigation	150	93,948	76	65,771	
Ratnágiri	2	133	2	590	
Bijápur	..	..	..	1,445	
Sátára	..	..	..	48	
Káñara	..	..	..	43	
Total	203	1,17,169	116	89,263	

The area under irrigation and the irrigation share of the assessed consolidated revenue of the year under report, compared with the average of the previous ten years are as follows :—

District.	1908-1909.		Average of previous ten years.		Remarks.
	Area irrigated.	Assessed irrigation revenue	Area irrigated.	Assessed irrigation revenue	
Belgaum	Acres, 9,910	Rs. 38,049	Acres, 9,910	Rs. 34,049	
Dhárwár Irrigation	62,592	1,73,014	5,771	1,69,866	
Ratnágiri	1,187	2,924	1,037	2,726	
Bijápur	1,439	5,920	1,482	5,496	
Sátára	105	680	86	537	
Káñara	539	2,203	561	2,338	
Total	75,742	2,17,779	68,817	2,14,012	

The increase in the area, which has been continuously going on during the past three years is, for the most part, due to there being sufficient water in the tanks during the rains for the rice crop. The assessed revenue has not, however, proportionately increased during the current year owing to large remissions (Rs. 5,465) granted in the Kalghatgi and Kod Talukas in the Dhárwár District.

This work, which was originally opened for Famine Relief during 1906-1907, was in tank at Sheldi, in progress during the year under report. A sum of Rs. 23,291 was then spent on it, making the total outlay Rs. 60,527, against the estimated cost of Rs. 65,055 sanctioned in Government Resolution No. W. 1-2425, dated 4th October 1907. The work is still in progress.

The construction was commenced of two additional Rest-houses—one at Konkan, Taluka Irrigation Rest-Háugal, and the other at Lakukop, Taluka Bankápur. The expenditure incurred on these two houses buildings was Rs. 8,362, which includes that incurred on the construction of two wells in their compounds. A third new well in the compound of the Irrigation Rest-house near Háugal was also sanctioned, and the work is in progress.

The construction of this building has been practically completed, the total expenditure being Rs. 15,431 against the estimated cost, Rs. 15,155.

Residence for the Executive Engineer,
Dhárwár Irrigation.

35.—Protective Irrigation Works.

Twenty rain and river gauges, which were transferred to the Belgaum, Sátára and Káñara Districts, were maintained during the year by the Executive Engineers of those districts. Besides these, rain gauges at Yekambi in the Sirsi Taluka, Shringerí and Adur in the Háugal Taluka, and at Doni in the Gadag Taluka were fixed.

The flow in these canals began on the 18th June 1908, and ceased in the month of November. The tanks dependent on this system were filled and many of them overflowed for sometime. The irrigated crops were in good condition and the outturn was a normal one for villages in the upper reaches, and 75% of normal in the lower reaches of the canals. The unirrigated crops were comparatively of inferior quality, and the outturn thereof was much less than that of those grown under the canals and tanks fed by this system.

Expenditure.

		Rs.
Maintenance and Repairs	...	1,840
Supervising water distribution	...	642
Special Repairs	...	677
		<hr/>
Total	...	3,159

A project for improving the existing Dharma canal has been submitted to Government. Its estimated cost, including direct and indirect charges, is Rs. 84,073. It is hoped that this scheme may be sanctioned early, as part of the canal water is wasted now, and regulation and distribution are most difficult in years of short supply.

Work done by the Superintending Engineer on Special Duty.

The surveys and preparation of estimates, plans, etc., for projects suitable for execution as Famine Works were continued during the year.

The work of investigation of the Protective Irrigation Works in Khándesh and the Mutha Right Bank Canal Trial Line was also added to the Division, and latterly, the work of the final detailed surveys for the Nira Right Bank Canal.

In the middle of the year, the Division was split in two Executive charges, one for preparing a programme of plans and estimates for Famine Works in Gujarát and the other for completing the work in the Deccan and the two Khándesh Districts.

Famine Surveys.

The Famine Surveys for the two districts of Khándesh were completed and plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs were worked out and also plans and estimates amounting to Rs. 299 lakhs for the remaining already completed districts of the Deccan were drawn and submitted to Government for sanction.

Under orders of Government, a programme for Famine Works was also undertaken in the Akalkot State and projects amounting to Rs. 7 lakhs were worked out and submitted to Government for sanction.

Protective Irrigation Works.

Preliminary investigations in the Tápti, Girna and Pánjra Valleys were carried out to ascertain what would be the possible command obtainable and to indicate on broad general lines what appears to be the best method of utilizing the possible storages of the various rivers.

Tápti Valley.

Sites were selected for storage works at Hatnur and Susti and on further investigation the site at Hatnur, 10 miles east of Bhusával and 5 miles below the junction of the Tápti and Purna Rivers, appeared to be more favourable and it was selected for the project. Contours were run and it was found that the tank would impound 24,579 million cubic feet of water.

A canal contour 50 miles in length was surveyed on the Right Bank of the river and was found to command 74,368 acres and a further length of 37 miles to the Arunavati River would probably yield a total command of 193,568 acres.

Girna Valley.

Storage sites at Saigaon and Panjan were selected and fully investigated. The Panjan site appeared more favourable and it was adopted for the project. The volume of water stored would be 23,826 million cubic feet.

Canal contours aggregating to about 96½ miles were run on the left bank which show that practically all the land between the Girna and Pánjra Rivers east of the Dhulia-Úkálišgaon Road would be under command with the exception of the ridge lines. The gross command would amount to 430,800 acres.

Pánjra Valley.

The Pánjra Valley was very carefully investigated and sites were selected at —
Ner, possible storage 9,154 million cubic feet,
Akalpara do. 8,980 million cubic feet,
Datarti do. 8,520 million cubic feet,
below the junction of the Pánjra and Kan Rivers and at Senpur (possible storage 5,650 million cubic feet) above the junction, but none of them were found to be satisfactory, so a site near Pankhed on the upper reaches of the river for a small storage tank to provide perennial water for the Pánjra Bandhara was selected. Contours were run and the capacity of the tank was found to be 1,500 million cubic feet. Further investigation of this valley was stopped under orders of Government.

Mutha Right Bank Canal Trial Line.

A trial line was run 145 miles in length starting from the aqueduct in the Mutha Canal at the Empress Gardens, Poona. The canal commands nearly the whole of the Bhima Valley amounting to 339,092 acres of land. The storage for the canal would be obtained by raising the existing dam of Lake Fife at Khadakwasla so as to increase its capacity to 22,000 million cubic feet. Rough estimates and plans were also prepared and submitted to Government.

Nira Right Bank Canal.

Detailed surveys and estimates have been made for the first 20 miles of the canal and submitted to Government.

Detailed survey and estimates for the first 30 miles and four alternative estimates for the Mantur ridge crossing were completed during the year and the estimates were submitted to Government.

The maintenance of the Rain and River Gauges have been transferred to the respective Rain and River Executive Engineers. The statements of the discharges of the rivers were submitted to this office and the results tabulated.

The well observation along the proposed canal alignments have been stopped under orders Well Observation of Government.

This was the third year of the Special Duty Famine Surveys and the expenditure under various heads was :—

	Works.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Total.
Protective Works	Rs. 11,316	Rs. 63,651	Rs. 1,190	Rs. 76,157
Famine Programme	78	4,353	.....	4,431
Pathri Tank Left Bank Canal Construction,	8,803	1,569	.....	10,372
Contribution Work.				
Akalkot Famine Surveys	4,190	1,065	49	5,304
Grand Total	24,387	70,638	1,230	96,264

SIND.

In spite of a poor supply during the month of June, the inundation of 1908 was satisfactory. The "fair irrigating level" 13' at Bukkur was reached on the 19th July and was maintained till the middle of September or for 59 days in all, compared with 11 days in 1907, and an average of 39 days during the last 10 years. Kotri gauge showed even a better result, 17 feet being reached on the 10th July and maintained till the 26th September, no less than 79 days, against 20 days in 1907 and an average of 43 days during 10 years past.

Although the maximum readings on Bukkur gauge was no more than 16.1 feet on the 12th August, the floods were very heavy and tested the protective embankments very thoroughly; in many places this year's gauge readings were higher than any previous ones. At Kotri, the reading was 22.9 which was 0.3' feet higher than the previous record.

The rainfall was very irregular over the whole of Sind. In many places it was considerable and of much benefit to the crops, while, in others, it was excessive and caused damages.

INDUS RIGHT BANK DIVISION.

This canal worked satisfactorily throughout the inundation. The works provided for in Mahiwah, the estimate have been completed, and a revised estimate for improving the distribution, and giving greater facilities for communication, has been submitted to the Government of India. Thirty-two masonry karia head sluices were under construction.

Owing to the high inundation, the supply both for kharif and rabi was very good. Practically all the branches have now been provided with masonry karia heads of the Chauab pattern, and these are reported to have worked very satisfactorily, with the result that the distribution has been greatly improved.

The large amount of rubbish entering the canal continued to cause trouble until the end of July, but erosion then ceased and a dhund or subsidiary channel has been formed which promises to give a satisfactory supply for the future. Owing to the difficulty and danger involved in removing rubbish with the present system of vertical needles, it has been decided to substitute horizontal baulks.

The supply was an excellent one as usual on this canal. Erosion was active near the head Unbarwah, and endangered the head regulator and the Inspection Bungalow at Draha. There is, however, another regulator at the 2nd mile which will come into use if, as is probable, the existing head regulator is carried away during the inundation of 1909.

Two new distributaries—the Kariowah at mile 8/2 and the Hazarowah at mile 13—were under construction.

At the head of the Kariowah, a Kennedy's Gate Module has been built and its value will be tested during the inundation of 1909.

The supply both for kharif and bosi (artificial flood) rabi was very good. The accumulation of rubbish at the head regulator gave much trouble, but the new head regulator at the 6th mile, estimated to cost Rs. 1,72,029, which was nearly completed during the year under review, and which is provided with horizontal baulks, will, in future, enable this rubbish to be removed without difficulty.

PRODUCTION
AND
DISTRIBUTION.

The work of regulating the sizes of the numerous karia heads between the 38th mile and the tail was continued, and will be completed before the inundation of 1909. One square foot of opening has been allowed for each 250 acres of holding, and it is hoped that the supply, at the tail, which has always been deficient, will be considerably improved.

A cut was made from mile 6 to 7 where there was a big bend in the canal.

A double storey bungalow with Subordinate's Landhi, well and outhouses have been completed at Choi; the bungalow has spacious accommodation for 3 officers and should be a very useful residence not only for all officers in this district, but also for District Officers in the Sukkur Collectorate.

The close contour survey for the Choi Branch area has been completed and a revised estimate for the Choi Branch Project prepared. The Main branch with all Regulators is complete and three distributaries have been excavated; the remaining ten distributaries will be excavated during the next working season.

Sukkur Canal.

The old head was kept closed throughout the season as the Rahuja head gives a better supply. By constructing a bund across the old head near the junction, the necessity for clearing it, which usually costs about Rs. 8,000, was avoided. There is always deficiency at the tail of this canal, otherwise it worked very well.

Seven distributaries were under construction; they run parallel to the canal and supply a number of water-courses, which previously took off from the main canal and wasted much water.

Ghár Canal.

Thanks to the high inundation, the supply was very good. The Ghár is now supplied from a dhund about 16 miles long and the level is considerably below that of the river. The Foriwhá Mouth worked excellently. Owing to the poor supply at the commencement of the season, a considerable area of jowári was sown where rice is usually grown, greatly to the benefit of the lands lower down the canals. The dhund supplying the Ghár has a very tortuous course and will probably silt up. An estimate amounting to Rs. 9,766 was therefore sanctioned for enlarging and deepening a short cut from the river. This will be completed before the inundation of 1909. The new regulator at the 9th mile of the Nasrat was completed.

Western Nára.

The canal and its branches had an abundant supply throughout the season. No important new works were carried out during the year.

Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.

In the Shikárpur Canals District, the new head regulators for the Garang and Chiti Canals were completed and the banks of these canals and of the Rajibwah were raised and strengthened.

In the Karáchi Canals District, the inundation was the highest on record, and the rainfall in July and August was abnormally heavy and 2½ inches fell at Ladian in the Shahbandar Taluka in July. Most of the low-lying lands were flooded either by rainwater or from breaches in the river bunds. During the floods most of the roads were submerged and communications had to be maintained by means of boats, even between towns situated at a considerable distance from the river. In the Bonda and Kudai Túpas of the Tatta Taluka, about 60 lives were lost owing to floods from the hills. Bajri was largely sown on the higher lands and produced good crops. On the Saitah Canal, the damage done to the crops, however, was less than might have been expected. Full supply was maintained for 78 days as against 22 for the low inundation of the previous year. In order to relieve the pressure against the Munarki loop bund, cuts were made in the old front bund. The flood water from these cuts crossed the Satta head and caused a heavy silt deposit. The loop will be raised and strengthened so as to admit of the cuts being closed. Many breaches occurred on the Pinyari and branches most of which, however, were closed. The Baghar, which has no head regulator, breached freely; comparatively little damage was done to the crops on "Other canals" Mirpur Batoro and Sujawal and the Kári.

The damage done to the canal banks especially those of the Baghar and Pinyari was considerable but has been made good. Funds were not available for strengthening these banks to the extent considered necessary. A new head has been made for the Khanto Canal.

Bunds North of Sukkur.

The big Ghaispur loop of the Kashmor Bund, estimated to cost Rs. 3,23,484, was nearly completed during the year under review, and its continuation to the south of the Begári, the Choi loop of the Sukkur-Begári Bund, 5½ miles long and estimated to cost Rs. 2,76,391, was commenced. Owing to rapid erosion in that neighbourhood two loop bunds, estimated to cost Rs. 49,421, had to be constructed between the 28th and 33rd mile of the Sukkur-Begári Bund, about half the work was completed before the end of the year. In connection with these bunds, the left bank of the Begári Canal above the new Choi Head Regulator was raised and strengthened, and new loops from miles 4/3 to 6, 5/4 to 12/4 and 19/3 to 23/2 of the bund were in progress.

The total works expenditure of the year on the bunds north of Sukkur amounted to Rs. 4,02,379.

These bunds were severely tested by the high inundation of 1908 but no breach occurred.

Other Bunds.

As already stated, the inundation in the Karáchi Canals District was the highest on record and the rainfall unprecedented. The average rainfall for the previous 10 years was 5.56 inches but during the year under review it amounted to 17.89 inches, nearly the whole

of which occurred, in July. The embankments in this district are not strong enough and in several cases the flood water nearly overtopped the bunds.

Six breaches occurred, of which three were due to the failure of masonry karia sluices. One was closed but it was found impracticable to close the others.

Much of the land flooded from the breaches had already been submerged by the excessive rainfall. It is believed that a considerable area has been sown on the flooded lands. The sum of Rs. 1,14,559 was spent on the river embankments in the Karáchi District. The new Muarki loop, miles 50/2 to 54/2 of the Mulchand-Shahbunder bund, estimated to cost Rs. 70,644, was in progress.

The survey work for the Right Bank Canal Project was practically completed by the end of April 1908, and since then the preparation of the detailed plans and estimates has been in progress.

The close contour survey for the Choi Branch of the Begari Canal was completed and surveys good progress was made with the surveys for the proposed Khelat Canal and Begari Remodelling, also with the survey for remodelling the Baghar Canal in the Karáchi District.

There is nothing of importance to be recorded under this head.

INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

The canals on the left bank fall naturally into two groups (a) The Eastern Nára System Plantations, and (b) those taking off from the Indus direct.

Under (a) come the Nára River, the Jámráo, Míthráo, Heran, Khipro, Thar and Hiral Canals, of which the Khipro and Heran alone are inundation canals, the rest being perennial.

Under (b) come the Dad, Nasrat, Fuleli, Hasanali and a large number of smaller canals, all being really inundation canals though the Fuleli receives a certain amount of rabi water.

The Eastern Nára System.

The supply in the whole system was far from satisfactory. In the earlier part of the season the low river level gave an insufficient supply. As soon as the river rose great floods from Ghotki or Sarhad entered the Nára, extending as high up as 9th and 10th mile of the Supply Channel, and ponding back the supply from the mouth, caused a heavy deposit of silt. When the floods ceased the river fell very rapidly, and there was no time for this silt to scour. Consequently the autumn supply was inadequate for the kharif crops and quite insufficient for rabi crops. The supply failed and it was decided to close the Nára Supply Channel, and clear it to some extent. Accordingly, the channel was closed in the middle of November and Rs. 1,16,963 expended in excavating a channel 40 feet wide and about 4 feet deep. The Nára was opened again on the 29th December; but, owing to the extraordinarily low régime obtaining in the river, the supply given by the new cut was too small to be of any appreciable use.

The only maintenance work worth noting in connection with the Nára is the raising and strengthening of the Rata Bund, on which Rs. 35,365 were spent. This work was amply justified in the flood season and helped greatly in controlling the floods. These floods reached a height of 27 feet on the 12th mile gauge of the Nára Supply Channel on the 18th August and, if not actually the highest known, were of longer duration than has been experienced for many years.

Owing to the skilful way in which the floods were dealt with, which has already been brought to the notice of Government, the damage resulting was very small; only some 11,800 acres of kharif were flooded, and the whole loss to Government, including remission of land revenue and repairs to banks, is under Rs. 40,000. The cultivation direct from the channel of the Nára shows a very large increase, 90,360 acres against 53,370, average of 10 years, entirely due to the great area of rabi grown after subsidence of the abnormally heavy floods.

The Jámráo Canal.

A most noticeable feature of the year on the Jámráo is the increase in the area of cultivation (234,910 acres, against a nine-year average of 226,785 acres), due to a large increase of kharif cultivation on account of the failure of the previous rabi, and to advantage being taken of the heavy rainfall. The figures are rather misleading, however, as though the area of kharif was very large, the crop produced was very poor on account of damage done by rainfall both directly and indirectly by the rain necessitating the closure of the canal for long periods adversely affecting the better drained lands.

The rabi area was very small, to the serious inconvenience of the smaller Punjabi colonists, who depend largely on their winter crops. The bad rabi supply is also most unfortunate, as the Sindhi land owners had begun, three years ago, to appreciate the advantages of winter cultivation and a good rabi supply during these last three years would have meant a very large extension of the area under wheat.

No new colonists were brought from the Punjab, but 603 acres were given to relations of

In extension of holdings	...	...	...	2,059 acres.	existing colonists,
To zemindars, specially recommended	...	...	...	3,700 "	while 6,106 acres
Land granted in exchange of that acquired for railway purposes	...	...	133 "		were given out as
Land sold in auction	...	...	71 "		shown in the margin.
To local zemindars	...	...	113 "		
				Total ... 6,106 acres.	

The banks of the Dalor and Patoi and Berani minors were raised during the year; materials were collected for the raising of the 46th mile Regulator; and the Purandhoro drainage channel was cleared and bridged in 6 places. These works cost Rs. 70,554 chargeable to the capital account of the canal.

The Head Works stood the heavy floods admirably and suffered no damage. The groynes in the first seven miles continue to act successfully and the channel has maintained its proper section, while the large scour hole below the 46th mile Regulator has remained in the same condition, having neither diminished nor increased in size. The pitching put in last year below the 65th mile has been quite successful and no further scour need be feared.

The abnormally heavy rain caused much damage to the banks, the repair of which was rendered difficult owing to the scarcity of labour. The total cost of maintenance for the year was Rs. 2,08,722.

The Mithrao Canal.

The only point of interest in the maintenance of this canal is the erection of groynes for some distance below the head, in place of the usual silt clearance. These groynes have worked excellently and the canal has scoured almost to its normal bed. In spite of this, there is a rise in the cost of maintenance to Rs. 44,175, against Rs. 23,000 the year before last. No reason is assigned for the increase, but it is presumably due to increase of silt deposit and consequent clearance. The cultivation was only 109,800 acres, against an average of 150,048 for ten previous years. The poor supply of water as prevailing in the Nára fully accounts for this, in spite of efforts to make the best of the available water by rotations.

The Hiral Canal.

The Hiral Canal was partially opened on the 1st June, the remainder, from the 8th mile down, being opened on the 10th June, having been delayed on account of silt clearance work. This canal was first opened in 1903-1904, and was expected to give 14,942 acres of cultivation. The actual figures reached, however, are:—

1903-1904	...	...	...	23,607 acres.
1904-1905	...	...	...	31,438 "
1905-1906	...	...	...	36,156 "
1906-1907	...	...	...	22,758 "
1907-1908	...	...	...	18,594 "
1908-1909	...	...	...	16,500 "

Owing to silt clearance referred to above, the first that has been done in this canal, the cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 5,008 to Rs. 16,216.

An area of 813 acres was given out during the year, all in extension of existing holdings.

The remaining canals in the Nára system call for no remarks. They suffered from the poor supply in the parent stream, the Heran perhaps most, but there was nothing noticeable about their work or maintenance.

CANALS TAKING OFF DIRECTLY FROM THE INDUS.

Dád Canal.

The Dád Canal received a satisfactory supply during the whole season in spite of a change in the mouth of the feeder dhund which caused some apprehension. The area under cultivation is increasing steadily.

The construction of a Regulator at mile 68 of the Mirwah, the building of sundry water-course heads and a small amount of earth work at a total cost of Rs. 17,748 were the only works chargeable to the capital account executed during the year. Up to the end of the year, Rs. 1,23,798 have been spent on water-courses on behalf of the zemindars, while during the year Rs. 6,400 have been recovered, making the total recoveries to the end of the year Rs. 90,226.

To Sindhi zemindars specially recommended	...	...	3,520 acres.	5,865 acres were
In extension of existing holdings	...	...	2,380 "	given out during the
In satisfaction of Barauí claims	...	...	15 "	year distributed, as
			Total ... 5,865 acres.	shown in the margin.

Nasrat Canal.

In spite of a bad supply at the commencement of the season, the Nasrat worked very satisfactorily, there being an increase of nearly 16,000 acres in the area cultivated. There is still a certain amount of erosion at the mouth of the feeder dhund, but it is not doing any harm.

A capital expenditure of Rs. 29,330 was incurred in land compensation, a Regulator at mile 10 of the Chakarwah and water-course heads, while on the construction of water-courses, the expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 2,76,195, of which Rs. 2,00,538 has been recovered, Rs. 29,630 being this year's contribution.

It is stated that all the land on this canal has now been taken up, 5,576 acres having been given out to Sindhi zemindars, specially recommended ... 2,674 acres. In extension of existing holdings ... 2,887 " during the year. In satisfaction of Barani claims ... 15 " distributed as Total ... 5,576 acres. shown in the marginal note.

On this canal also higher rates of assessment were brought into force, and the financial prospects of the canal are excellent.

Fuleli Canal.

On this great and important canal the area of cultivation is said to be about 420,000 acres against a ten-year average of 376,341 acres.

A few small works under extension and improvements were carried out and the usual maintenance work was done. During the year the "Joneswah," a small canal taking off from the river, and hitherto accounted for as part of the Fuleli was classed as an "Indus Canal" and is no longer included in the Fuleli System.

Hasanati Canal.

The working of this small canal was satisfactory. During the year a second head Regulator and eleven sluices at the heads of distributaries were constructed at a cost of Rs 24,815 chargeable to the capital cost of the canal. The smaller canals in the Fuleli Canals District all worked satisfactorily.

The canals in the Central Hyderabad Canals District all worked well and there is little of Works for which interest to note concerning them. The new cut to feed the Naulakhi which was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 46,780, to restore the original source of supply, worked most satisfactorily; indeed, the supply was so good that the banks had to be cut to allow the surplus water to escape back into the river. Much of the lift land on this canal received a flow supply and the area cultivated is reported to be large. The Mehrab, which has not been doing well of late years, received an excellent supply, but its mouth is reported to be far from satisfactory, the good supply being due solely to the high inundation, and not to the good working of the canal mouth.

The preparation of plans and estimates for the Rohri Hyderabad Canal Project, the Surveys, Improvements in the Nara System, and the diversion of floods from the Nara Supply Channel, was pushed on actively during the year—the first at a cost of Rs. 17,545 and the two latter at a cost of Rs. 14,428.

Opposite the Naulakhi Bhorti Bund in the Northern Hyderabad Canals District, there was again slight erosion in places, while in the first two miles the river receded and left a dhund. The bund was in no way injured by wave wash and is in good order. The small loop bund along the Renwah in the Central Hyderabad Canals District completed at a cost of Rs. 6,983, of which Rs. 5,772 was spent during the year, stood equally well, and gave no trouble at all. The same cannot be said of the bunds in the Fuleli Canals District, all of which were more or less damaged by the high floods and severe wave wash, notably the Jamshora, Gidu Bander, Sang Mian and Budka Takar Bunds.

The Katiar loop commenced last year was completed, Regulators being built over all the five canals crossed. The extension of the new Jamshora Bund was begun, as was a new loop behind the Gidu Bander bund at or near mile 1. The Budka Takar bund being of inadequate section and perilously near the river in places, it was decided to construct a loop bund behind it. This work was also begun during the year and is now in progress.

Existing plantations on canals and bunds have been maintained and extended. Much Plantations remains to be done however in this respect. The wave screen in front of the Naulakhi-Bhorti Bund has grown satisfactorily and babul trees have been grown in a length of about a mile, while the plantation of other trees at the back has done well. Tree planting was actively carried on on the Jamrao, but the failure of the rabi supply was fatal to many young trees.

INDUS RIVER COMMISSION.

The works carried out during the year were charged to "43—Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation—Agricultural Works, Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept."

All surveys carried out under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Indus River Works Commission, are classed under the head mentioned above. During the year, the usual topographical surveys were made aggregating nearly 445 miles in length.

The work done was good. It consisted of a survey of 74 miles of the river in the north, from Kashmor to Sukkur, the whole distance along the river being 103 miles. Below Sukkur the survey of the river extended from the head of the Boghar Dhund (15 miles below Sukkur) to Puragodero, a continuous length along the river of about 130 miles, and in addition to these surveys were made of dhunds, bunds and channels covering 96 miles.

In the south the survey was carried from the bifurcation along the Uchito branch as far as Keti Bunder, about 50 miles. This town is threatened by erosion; the progress of this erosion is being carefully recorded. It is probable that the town will have to be moved to a new site next year.

Fresh cross-sections of the Indus have been taken at intervals of a furlong (or 3 miles) above and 3 miles below the Kotri bridge, to observe the variation in the bed level. The previous cross-sections were taken in 1899, 1900, 1901 and 1905.

Cross-sections were also taken at the bifurcation for about two miles upstream and one mile downstream on each of the branches; the condition of the Uchito branch has a direct influence on the river and sea traffic at Keti Bunder.

No establishment was available for the survey of the Gudu and Khariri Dhunds in the extreme north. The supply does not seem to have been deficient in the channels.

Khairpur Boundary Pillars.

The usual inspection of the Khairpur Boundary pillars was made. Rail Nos. 6, 7, 31 and 32 on the Left Bank were found in danger of loss by erosion. They were therefore removed and placed further inland. The necessary corrections have been made in plans.

The borings for the Sukkur Barrage.

A large number of borings were made to ascertain the level of the rock in the river bed at the site selected for the Sukkur Barrage.

The River gauges.

The gauges at the Haideri and Uchito Mouths are being read daily at high and low tides.

The other river gauges are:—

(a) Opposite the Desert Canal Mouth.	(e) At Bagatoro near Sehwan.
(b) Opposite the Unhárwah Mouth.	(f) At Kotri.
(c) Opposite the Rajibwah Mouth.	(g) At Jherruck.
(d) At Bukkur.	

The northern gauges have yielded information very useful for deciding the probable maximum flood level in the river and the proper level for the protective bunds.

The hydrographs for each of the gauge stations will be published in the Indus River records.

The Delta Section Lines.

No work was done in this connection during the year for want of establishment.

Discharges of the Indus.

The discharges were observed at Sukkur and Kotri all the year round and at Dera Ghazi Khan during the cold season only.

The maximum discharge measured at Sukkur during the year was 821,511 cusecs on the 2nd of September 1908, the mean velocity being 9.68 feet per second and the Bukkur Gauge reading being 14.8 feet. But the highest reading on Bukkur Gauge was 16.1 on the 18th of August 1908 and the estimated discharge on that day was about 494,613 cusecs, the low discharge being due to the sluggish flow.

The minimum discharge measured this year at Sukkur was 25,712 cusecs on 1st of April 1908, the mean velocity being 1.62 ft. per second and the Bukkur Gauge reading being —2.0 feet. But the lowest reading on Bukkur Gauge was —2.40 feet on the 25th of February 1909, and the estimated discharge on that day was 37,410 cusecs.

The comparison of the discharges of the Indus at Sukkur during the Akhalani months—June to September—for the years 1904-1905 to 1908-1909 is given below:—

Month.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
June	8,466,000	11,845,000	7,497,000	7,051,000	7,693,000
July	10,736,000	13,327,000	12,522,000	7,198,000	13,094,000
August	13,711,000	10,567,000	16,263,000	12,160,000	15,567,000
September	5,015,000	8,243,000	12,481,000	5,149,000	15,383,000
Total* ...	37,958,000	43,882,000	48,713,000	31,153,000	51,787,000
Average discharge ...	311,131	359,689	399,287	257,811	424,074
Maximum do. measured ...	542,789	530,842	616,580	425,280	821,511
Minimum do. do. ...	96,178	166,551	212,613	139,013	158,135
Minimum discharge throughout the year measured ...	27,751	22,539	32,051	26,462	25,712

* Note.—These figures represent the sum of daily discharges in cusecs of the river, and to arrive at the total quantity of water passing Sukkur in the 4 months the total must be multiplied by 86,400 or the number of seconds in a day.

The work of measuring the silt in suspension, of observing the travel of sand along the bed of the river, and of preparing velocity curves at various depths and other observations was continued and the result will be published in the records of the Indus River Commission for 1908-1909. The work of measuring the silt in suspension, of observing the travel of sand along the bed of the river, and of preparing velocity curves at various depths and other observations was continued and the result will be published in the records of the Indus River Commission for 1908-1909.

The estimated cost of the works sanctioned during 1908-1909 by the Indus River Commission in each district under these classifications is given below:—

Indus Right Bank Division.

District.	Extensions and Improvements.			Special Repairs. Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Degari Canals
Bhikarpur Canals	21,603 3,53,219
Ghar Canals
Western Nara	8,529 1,842
Karachi Canals	20,945 1,07,577
Total	...	51,082		4,62,038

Indus Left Bank Division.

Northern Hyderabad Canals	...	...	...	...
Central Hyderabad Canals	...	...	...	...
Faleli Canals	...	...	...	1,70,896 2,79,966
Total	...	1,70,896		2,79,966

Indus River Commission.

Works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission	...	...	34,795	...
Total	...	34,795		...

The total expenditure under this head on the several works under the direct control of the Indus River Commission was Rs. 18,296, of which Rs. 2,223 were spent on the river gauge establishment at Sukkur, Kotri, Jherruck, Khairabad (Punjab) and the Delta.

Snags and other obstructions to navigation on the main channel of the river were removed. During the year under report there were very few snags or obstructions in the navigable channel of the Uchito which is deep enough for loaded country boats.

The expenditure incurred on snagging operations has been debited to the Public Works Department.

The following is the summary of the expenditure of the year:—

	Rs.
Works	34,795
Repairs	12,957
Establishment	82,282
Tools and Plant	10,098

The record of levels and discharges at Bukkur is very striking. The maximum discharge General took place when the Bukkur Gauge was 14.8 feet only, and this flood gave a record reading of 22.9 feet at Kotri. The scour at Bukkur was the greatest on record.

The following figures are instructive:—

Year.	Bukkur gauge, feet.	Area of river section, square feet.	Mean depth of water, feet.	Mean velocity, feet per second.	Discharge, cusecs.
1905	16.7	76,492	21.72	6.94	580,842
1906	16.4	73,100	20.77	8.43	616,580
1908	16.1	78,953	23.03	6.26	494,613
	14.6	84,897	24.98	9.68	821,511

The high discharges for low readings on the Bukkur Gauge have been maintained since then, and the lowest reading —2.4 feet gave a discharge of 37,410 cusecs which, in 1905, would have required a gauge reading of +2.8 feet.

The difference between the Bukkur and Kotri reading is increasing every year, so that the figures in the expression "fair irrigating level of 13 feet at Bukkur and 17 feet at Kotri" do not correspond any longer.

Thirteen feet at Bukkur gave 18.7 and 22.4 feet at Kotri in 1908, 18 feet in 1907, 18.7 feet in 1906 and 17.5 feet in 1905.

This level, viz., 13 feet on Bukkur Gauge, occurred for 59 days for 1908, while it was 11 days in 1907, 84 days in 1906, and 86 days in 1905.

The subsequent lowest reading of the river was —2.4 feet on Bukkur Gauge against —2.0 in 1907, —0.6 in 1906, and +0.5 in 1905.

Breaches.

- The most pronounced erosion, affecting bunds, took place north of Sukkur, on the Right Bank, near the 30th mile, 11th, and 6th miles of the Sukkur-Begari Bund, and subsequently also in the 2nd mile of the Kasimpur Bund on the Left Bank. The latter erosion was very rapid and threatened the Railway.
- In spite of the very great flood of 821,000 cusecs there were no breaches above Kotri and Sukkur and the important embankments there were maintained intact, but south of Kotri the flood levels exceeded previous records and several breaches took place. These were principally in the Mulchand-Shahbunder Bunds on the Left Bank, but there was a serious breach also on the Right Bank in the Baghar-Uchito Bund.

Loops under construction.

The principal loops under construction are:—

- long Ghanspur loop for Kashmor bund;
- long Choi loop, and two small loops near 30 mile on Sukkur-Begari Bund;
- long Abad loop near 22 mile on Sukkur-Begari Bund;
- the Sang Budka loop opposite Jherruck;
- the Munarki loop also on the left bank.

Dredger "Mud lark."

This dredger did very useful work at the mouth of the Eastern Nára Supply Channel from December 1908 till March 1909 by clearing away silt at the mouth. This silt was being washed down in large quantities from the Kasimpur erosion.

Note by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, on the floods of 1908.

Exceptional and very heavy rain fell in July in Lower Sind and flooded the country and early in August a great flood came down the Indus, the level at Kotri being higher than any previously recorded. The river embankments on both sides of the Indus in the Lower Delta were inadequate for the control of this flood and breaches occurred both through the collapse of weak slices and from the actual overtopping of the embankments by the flood water. In several places the overflowing of the waters was only prevented by means of earth hurriedly added to the top of the bank.

As the country had already been flooded by the exceptional rain the damage caused by the flood was much less than would have otherwise been the case.

The river banks below Kotri were thus again proved insufficient and inadequate.

North of Sukkur, however, in spite of this great flood which, if not the largest on record, was certainly one of the greatest known in intensity the river embankments were successfully maintained.

10. Railways.

Length of lines open.

1. The total length of railway open for traffic in the Bombay Presidency was 4,244 miles, including 63 miles of line newly opened, *viz.*, Manund Road *vid* Chansama to Harij, 21.37 miles, Chansama to Bechraji (owned by the Baroda Darbár and worked by the B. B. & C. I. Railway), 16.74 miles, and Anjar-Bhuj Section of the Cutch State Railway (owned and worked by the Cutch Darbár), 25.30 miles.

Lines under construction.

2. Of the lines previously sanctioned for construction, work was in progress on (1) the Bombay Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway (from Kurla to Mazagaon with a link to Máhim), (broad gauge), 8 miles; (2) the extension of the Gáekwár's Mehsána Railways from Kheralu to Dabhora (metre gauge), 8 miles, and (3) a branch line on the metre gauge, from Mirpur-Khás to Jhudo, about 48 miles.

Surveys.

3. The following surveys were completed during 1908:—

By the G. I. P. Railway—(a) from Kalyán *vid* Belápur and Panvel to Karjat, 49.51 miles, on the 2' 0" or 2' 6" gauge; and (b) a reconnaissance survey from Chowk *vid* Pen to Nágóthna, 37.07 miles.

The following surveys were in progress:—

(1) *By the State*—detailed surveys for the proposed Bombay-Sind Connection Railway on the 5' 6" gauge from Virangám on the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Badin on the North-Western State Railway, 269 miles. (2) *By the B. B. & C. I. Railway*—(a) two alignments from Billimora to Sara, one 32 miles and the other 33.73 miles; and (b) from Nadiad *vid* Málpur to Meghráj with a branch from Málpur to Godhra, about 134 miles, all on the 2' 6" gauge. (3) *By the Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágad-Porbandar Railway*—(a) from Sihor to Pálitána, 17 miles, and, (b) from Shahpur to Kuliyaná, 30 miles, both on the metre gauge.

Important works.

4. Among the important works completed during the year, was the construction of an overbridge near the Chaupáti level-crossing on the B. B. & C. I. Railway in Bombay, and the work of doubling the G. I. P. Railway from Kárla to Poona, 34.50 miles.

Chief events.

5. On the B. B. & C. I. Railway system the revised scale of coaching and goods rates, as adopted on the main line, was introduced on the Tápti Valley and the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railways, with effect from 1st July 1908.

The final order empowering the Shivrājpur Syndicate, Limited, of Bombay, to construct, maintain and work (in supersession of their existing mono-rail concession) a line of tramway between Chāmpāner Road Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Shivrājpur, a distance of about 19 miles, was under the consideration of Government during the year. The final order has since been published.

The Ambaji Taranga Steam Tramway, Company, Limited, applied for a concession for the construction of a Steam Tramway between Dābhora on H. H. the Gāekwār's Kheralu-Dābhora Railway and the Shrine of Ambaji Mata, about 25 miles. The proposal has been approved and the requisite order will be published shortly.

An application from a private company for the grant of a concession for the construction and working of a light railway on the 2' 6" gauge from Nadiād to Kapadvanj and Godhra to Lunāvāda was under consideration.

Certain differences having arisen between the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways and the Bombay Port Trust, relative to terminal arrangements in Bombay connected with the Harbour Branch Railway and contingent matters, Government called a conference of the parties interested on 12th February 1909, at which the various questions involved were discussed, the Honourable Mr. W. L. Harvey and Sir T. R. Wynne assisting at the deliberations. The final terms of the settlement arrived at as a result of the conference are awaiting the approval of the Home Boards of the two railways.

6. The following table shows the Capital and Revenue transactions of the Kāthiāwār and Financial Cutch State Railways and the Mātherān Tramway for the calendar year 1908:—

Statement showing the Capital and Revenue transactions of the Kāthiāwār and Cutch State Railways and the Mātherān Tramway for the Calendar year 1908.

Railways.	Capital transactions.			Revenue transactions.			
	Total Capital outlay to end of December 1908, including suspense.	Open Mileage.	Cost per Mile.	Gross Earnings.	Earnings per mile per week.	Working Expenses.	Percentage of Expenses to Earnings.
Railways.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhāvāgar-Gondal-Junagād-Porbandar Railway (including Jetāsar-Rājkot, Jānnagar and Draungādra Railways) metre gauge. ...	2,28,80,243	450.15	49,631	25,83,332	121	13,20,120	45.77
Morvi Railway— Metre gauge (Wādiwān-Rājkot Section) ...	46,42,725	92.63	50,013	5,08,242	105	2,25,793	44.48
2' 6" gauge (Wānkāner-Morvi Section) ...	8,74,080	36.78	23,750	40,008	20	21,769	54.41
Cutch State Railway (2' 6" gauge) ...	10,65,007	12.61	63,664	53,410	82	44,954	84.17
Mātherān Steam Tramway ...							

11. Tramways.

The Bombay Electric Tramways worked on a track of 20.38 miles as before. The number of passengers carried increased from 25,766,916 to 30,486,686. The Mātherān Light Steam Tramway, which works only between October and June, carried 19,186 passengers against 17,568 in the previous year. The number of passengers carried by the Karāchi Tramway rose from 8,281,029 to 3,488,112. The present length of track is nearly 7 miles, but the line will shortly be extended to the Cantonment Railway Station. The substitution of steam traction for horse-power on the Nāsik Tramway has not yet been carried into effect. The number of passengers increased by 84,424 to 245,740. The Ahmedabad Municipality have decided against the electric tramways for which negotiations were in progress during the previous year.

CHAPTER V.—FINANCIAL REVIEW.

1. Financial Review, 1908-1909.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

In this review the receipts and expenditure of the Civil Department in the Bombay Presidency are compared with those of the preceding year. The figures for 1907-1908 do not entirely agree with those shown in the Financial Review for that year owing to certain corrective entries having been made subsequently, and the figures for 1908-1909 are similarly subject to alteration.

II.—GROSS REVENUE.

The gross Imperial and Provincial Revenue amounted to Rs. 15,42,96,409, showing an increase of Rs. 89,09,535. There was an increase of Rs. 76,85,019 under the head Imperial, and of Rs. 12,24,516 under the head Provincial. The chief variations are explained below:—

(1) Imperial Revenue.

Land Revenue. 1. The apparent decrease of Rs. 11,38,876 was due chiefly to larger grants from Imperial to Provincial adjustable through the Land Revenue share. There was a real increase under this head owing to better collections in certain districts.

Opium. 2. The increase of Rs. 1,16,96,635 was due to competition on account of the limitation of exports to China.

Salt. 3. The increase of Rs. 2,07,957 was due chiefly to the adjustment of duty outstanding under the credit-bond system and partly to increased consumption in consequence of the reduction in duty.

Stamps. 4. The decrease of Rs. 11,820 was due to a falling-off in documents dealing with immoveable property, partly counterbalanced by increased sales of stamps for Probate duty and for the debentures issued by the Port Trust, the City Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipality.

Excise. 5. There was an increase of Rs. 2,29,377, partly due to license fees realized under the auction-vend system and partly to an increase under transit duty on Excise Opium which resulted from the low price and consequent larger purchases. There were also larger exports of Gánja.

Customs. 6. The increase of Rs. 4,87,605 was chiefly due to larger imports of spirits and liquors, petroleum, sugar, silver bullion, other metals and raw materials and to an increase in the excise duty on cotton manufactures. There was a slight fall under Land Customs.

Assessed Taxes. 7. The decrease of Rs. 80,434 was due chiefly to a fall in the traffic earnings of the B. B. & C. I. and the G. I. P. Railways and to the transfer of recoveries from the earnings of the Southern Marátha Railway to the Madras Presidency; also to smaller recoveries of tax on profits of the Mill Industry. It was partly counterbalanced by receipts derived from enhanced salaries and increased investments.

Forest. 8. The decrease of Rs. 29,410 was due to smaller sales of teak in the Thána District under the new orders regarding its disposal and to the unfavourable prices obtained for harda and shikakái in the Central Circle.

Tributes. 9. The decrease of Rs. 2,19,570 was due to adjustment on account of Government share of the remissions of certain tributes in Káthiáwár and to smaller recoveries of arrears from the Baroda State.

Interest. 10. The decrease of Rs. 8,027 was due to smaller recoveries from certain Native States in Káthiáwár owing to the unfavourable season.

Mint. 11. There was an apparent decrease of Rs. 34,64,234, of which nearly one-third will disappear upon the adjustment of profit on the circulation of nickel coin. The net fall was the result of the stoppage of rupee coinage and of the smaller circulation of nickel, partly counterbalanced by increased seignorage on dollar coinage.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation. 12. The decrease of Rs. 10,651 was under subscriptions to the Military Funds and to the Bombay and Bengal Civil Funds and was due to a reduction in membership.

Miscellaneous. 13. There was an increase of Rs. 21,274, principally due to receipts under extraordinary items, which were partly counterbalanced by a slack demand for Telegraphic transfers.

(2) Provincial Revenue.

Land Revenue. 1. The causes mentioned under this head of Imperial Revenue together with the introduction of revised survey rates in some districts account for the increase of Rs. 12,40,815.

2. The increase of Rs. 2,29,376 under Excise and the decreases of Rs. 11,819 and Rs. 29,411 under Stamps and Forests respectively were due to the causes mentioned under the Stamps, Excise and Forests, same heads of Imperial Revenue.

3. The decrease of Rs. 34,860 was chiefly due to a reduction in the profits of the Mill Assessed Taxes. Industry, partly counterbalanced by receipts derived from enhanced salaries and increased investments.

4. The increase of Rs. 8,351 was due to the expansion of the department and to the Registration, extension of the Transfer of Property Act to Sind.

5. The decrease of Rs. 1,00,507 was due to smaller receipts on account of loans to Interest, municipalities and advances to cultivators.

6. The increase of Rs. 58,927 under Courts of Law was due to the lapsing of three large Law and Justice estates to Government, to larger receipts from the Administrator General and the Official Assignee and to improved Record Room receipts. An advance of Rs. 2,922 under Jails was the result of normal developments under Jail manufactures.

7. There was an apparent decrease of Rs. 49,054, due to the exclusion of contributions Police, from the A'bkári farmers in consequence of the replacement of A'bkári Police by A'bkári peons.

8. The decrease of Rs. 4,689 was due to depression in trade. Ports and Pilotage.

9. The increase of Rs. 30,870 was due to contributions, to enhanced receipts from fees Education, and to royalties on the sale of vernacular text-books.

10. There was an increase of Rs. 2,694, principally under contributions, nursing fees and Medical, receipts from paying patients, which were partly counterbalanced by a decline in Medical School and College fees.

11. The fall of Rs. 1,812 was due to smaller receipts from experimental cultivation. Scientific and other Minor Departments.

12. There was a rise of Rs. 1,057 under contributions for Pensions and Gratuities. Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

13. The increase of Rs. 19,409 was due to larger sales of Government Gazettes and other Stationery and publications, and to increased receipts at the Yerávda Jail Press on account of Local Fund Forms. Printing.

14. The decrease of Rs. 37,575 was chiefly due to larger refunds of Civil Courts lapsed Miscellaneous, Deposits in the Surat and Ahmednagar Districts, partly counterbalanced by recoveries of Famine Relief Expenditure due to the sale of metal prepared by relief employés.

III.—GROSS EXPENDITURE.

The gross Imperial and Provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,20,43,892, showing an increase of Rs. 35,19,499. There was an increase of Rs. 1,34,010 under Imperial and of Rs. 33,85,489 under Provincial expenditure. The chief variations are explained below:—

(1) Imperial Expenditure.

1. The increase of Rs. 1,06,613 was due to payments of differential duty on arms; Refunds and refunds of duty on cotton manufactures; drawbacks, chiefly under silver bullion and coin; the Drawbacks, refund of revenue credited to Government in a disputed heirship case; refunds of Pátedári shares in the Sufkúr District; and adjustments under Land Revenue refunds.

2. The increase of Rs. 1,09,893 was due to payments of arrears under Excise Compensation Assignments and to the inclusion under "Imperial" of half the charge under "Excise Compensation Compensations, in lieu of one anna cess on Excise Revenue" wholly borne in the previous year under "Adjusting Heads."

3. The increase of Rs. 48,234 fell partly under Salt Purchase and Freight and was Salt, partly due to payments on account of the Royal bonus, local allowance and grain compensation.

4. The increase of Rs. 1,829 was due to the Royal bonus and to the payment of local Stamps, allowance.

5. The increase of Rs. 1,83,952 was chiefly due to the re-organization of establishments in Excise, the Presidency and Sind.

6. There was an increase of Rs. 47,012 due to the Royal bonus, to allowances for overtime, Customs, grain compensation and house rent and to local allowance.

7. Additional establishments and payments of local allowance account for the increase Assessed Taxes, of Rs. 2,029.

8. There was an increase of Rs. 44,223 falling under working expenses in Kánara, payments to Forest, owners of the 20 per cent. bonus to owners of occupied lands, provision of quarters for guards and Demarcation and Tál construction works.

9. The increase of Rs. 24,644 was chiefly under refunds due to the revision of the loan Interest on other accounts of the Káthiawár Agency.

10. There was a decrease of Rs. 2,98,521 principally on account of the smaller rupee Mint, coinage.

11. The increase of Rs. 45,927 was due to revision of the establishment of the Civil General Account Office and the Paper Currency Department together with payments on account of the Administration, Royal bonus, local allowance, and allowances for grain compensation, plague and overtime.

Ecclesiastical.

Political.

Scientific and other
Minor Departments.

Territorial and
Political Pensions.

Stationery and
Printing.

Miscellaneous.

Famine Relief.

Refund and
Drawbacks.

Assignments and
Compensations,
Land Revenue.

Stamps, Excise,
Assessed Taxes
and Forest.

Registration.

Interest on
Ordinary Debt.

General
Administration.

Law and Justice.

Police.

Ports and Pilots,
Education.

Medical.

Political.

Scientific and
other Minor
Departments.

Supersanation and
retired allowances.

Stationery and
Printing.

Miscellaneous.

12. The decrease of Rs. 19,725 was due to absences on leave and to the temporary vacancy in the See.

13. There was a decrease of Rs. 7,561, chiefly falling under salaries and Darbár presents.

14. The decrease of Rs. 7,564 was under salaries at the Bombay Veterinary College owing to the absence of the Principal on leave.

15. The decrease of Rs. 57,861 was due to the payment of arrears of the Angria Family Pensions in the previous year.

16. There was a decrease of Rs. 13,311, owing to smaller purchases for the Central Stores.

17. The decrease of Rs. 87,875 was due to smaller charges for Remittance of Treasure to other Provinces, partly counterbalanced by increases under Refunds and Irrecoverable Loans.

18. The rise of Rs. 18,993 was due to the failure of the cold weather rains in parts of the Presidency Proper.

(2) *Provincial Expenditure.*

1. The increase of Rs. 67,165 was chiefly on account of adjustments under Land Revenue refunds.

2. There was an increase of Rs. 10,846 due to payments of arrears.

3. The increase of Rs. 4,82,846 was due to establishment and other charges arising out of Tagāi Loans to the sugar contractors on the Nira Canal, Poona; to increased famine allowances; to the revision of taluka establishments in Sind; to greater outlay on chāvdis and boundary-marks; and to payments of the Royal bonus and of grain compensation allowances.

4. Increases of Rs. 1,328 under Stamps, Rs. 1,83,951 under Excise, Rs. 2,028 under Assessed Taxes, and Rs. 44,222 under Forest were due to the causes explained under the same heads of Imperial Expenditure.

5. The increase of Rs. 25,696 was due to the revised scheme of fixed salaries and to payments of local allowance, grain compensation and the Royal bonus.

6. The decrease of Rs. 6,537 was due to a reduction in the opening mean balance on which interest was charged, which resulted from an increase in recoveries and a decrease in payments.

7. The increase of Rs. 39,330 was principally caused by payments on account of the Royal bonus, local allowance and grain compensation, and by the purchase and upkeep of a motor-car for the Head of the Administration.

8. There was an increase of Rs. 99,864 under Courts of Law, which was contributed by heavy charges on account of Law Officers, additional establishment for the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, re-grading of establishment in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, and payments of the Royal bonus and of grain compensation and plague allowances. The increase of Rs. 1,25,804 under Jails was due to similar payments in addition to the high prices of food-grains and the increased jail population.

9. The increase of Rs. 12,67,697 arose from payments on account of the Royal bonus, grain compensation and local allowance; additions to the pay of police in Bombay; the strengthening of the District Executive Force; additional police reforms; and the transfer to Bombay from the Punjab of the Sind section of the North-Western State Railway.

10. The fall of Rs. 1,170 was due to smaller purchases of stores, etc.

11. There was an increase of Rs. 1,98,762, which was due to payments of grain compensation and the Royal bonus, to revision of the inspecting staff, and to larger grants-in-aid.

12. The increase of Rs. 6,48,996 fell mainly under grants to Municipalities for sanitary projects and grants-in-aid to hospitals and dispensaries together with increased dietary expenditure.

13. There was an increase of Rs. 16,319 under Salaries.

14. The increase of Rs. 92,446 was chiefly due to payments for the acquisition of land for the Surat Agricultural Station.

15. The increase of Rs. 1,05,194 was principally due to an increase in the number of pensioners.

16. There was a decrease of Rs. 14,848 on account of smaller expenditure upon the revision of forms and reduced purchases of raw materials and stores, partly counterbalanced by increases at the Presidency Stationery Office under local allowance, the Royal bonus, grain compensation and forwarding charges.

17. The increase of Rs. 46,950 was due to refunds on account of remissions of arrears of interest to certain Talukdāri Estates, to adjustments of irrecoverable temporary loans and to larger miscellaneous refunds.

IV.—DEBT, REMITTANCES, ETC., HEADS.

The receipts and outgoings of the year under review amounted to Rs. 89,18,02,050 and Rs. 93,67,56,738 respectively.

(1) *Unfunded Debt.*

1. The receipts and outgoings under this head relate to the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Deposits of Service Family Pension Fund. The receipts, which amounted to Rs. 2,28,020 during the year under review, include interest allowed by Government on the balance of the Fund. The outgoings, which amounted to Rs. 1,56,515, represent charges on account of pensions paid to widows, surrender value to subscribers on the death of their wives and the transfer of 30 per cent. to the Life Assurance Branch on account of members who on the death of their wives join that branch.

2. The transactions under this head include the Forest and Police Officers' Provident Fund, the Life Assurance Branch of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund and the Local Fund Pension Fund. The receipts were Rs. 1,50,825 and the outgoings, Rs. 1,00,200.

(2) *Deposits and Advances.*

1. The figures under this head include the transactions of the "District Funds" hitherto included under "Local" under various Revenue and Service heads. During the year the Local Funds, receipts amounted to Rs. 1,39,30,056 and the outgoings to Rs. 1,10,61,999.

2. The receipts and outgoings, which chiefly represent adjustments made in connexion with sterling drafts issued on London, amounted respectively to Rs. 5,69,61,875 and Rs. 7,57,66,105.

2. Mint.

For details see tables under Mint and Coinage printed in Part IV (a) of the Statistics of British India.

1. The value of gold bullion and coin tendered in exchange for rupees amounted to Gold bullion, Rs. 51,02,745 compared with Rs. 5,67,08,468 in the previous year. During the year under review a consignment of gold bullion and light weight sovereigns of the aggregate value of Rs. 23,96,491 was shipped to London.

2. The amount of uncirculated Government silver coin received for re-coining was Silver bullion, Rs. 96,55,163. The outturn value of the silver bullion tendered by the Exchange Banks for coinage into British dollars at the enhanced charge of 2 per cent. seigniorage and brought to account was Rs. 1,50,55,863. The conversion of the Chitor Currency in the Phulia pargana of the Shahpura Chiefship was taken in hand during the year. The exchange value in Government rupees of the amount converted was Rs. 50,000. No silver was received for rupee coinage from the Secretary of State during the year.

3. Whole rupees to the number of 1,03,30,598 were struck during the year. Of this Silver coinage, amount Rs. 50,000 were on account of the Shahpura Chiefship, the rest being wholly on Government account. British dollars numbering 6,860,884 were issued to Exchange Banks for export during the year.

4. During the official year 22,536,000 one-anna pieces were struck, amounting in value Nickel coinage, to Rs. 14,08,600.

5. The total revenue including *pro forma* charges was Rs. 4,51,268. The total expenditure was Rs. 9,32,528, the year closing with a balance against the Mint of Rs. 4,81,260.

3. Currency.

For details see tables under Paper Currency, published in Part IV (a) of the Statistics of British India.

I.—PRESIDENCY CIRCLE.

1. The gross circulation of currency notes on the 31st March 1909 was Rs. 10,10,66,255, Circulation, exceeding by Rs. 67,74,200 the circulation on the 31st March 1908. The monthly average circulation of notes not exceeding Rs. 100 in value was 29.8 lakhs against 30 lakhs in the preceding year, all kinds except those of Rs. 10 showing a decrease. Out of a total issue of 17 lakhs of notes of Rs. 5 employers of labour took nearly 13 lakhs for payment of wages. The monthly average circulation of notes above Rs. 100 decreased in value by 1.76 crores, largely on account of the operations of the Reserve Treasury. Deducting notes held in the latter, the net monthly circulation of all notes in lakhs of rupees was 9.45 against 10.77 in the previous year. The daily average receipts and issues of Home notes were 17,951 and 18,990 respectively against 18,139 and 18,066 in the preceding year. The total value of foreign notes cashed exceeded that of the previous year by over 2½ crores.

Coins withdrawn.

2. Shroff-marked and uncurrent rupees and rupees of 1835 and 1840 mintage numbering in all 4½ lakhs were withdrawn from circulation during the year. The total number of light-weight silver coins cut and paid for was 86,965; of those cut and rejected 2,684; and of counterfeit coins 3,008.

Exchange of small silver.

3. Receipts of small silver increased by Rs. 87,784 while issues showed a fall of 2½ lakhs.

Gold coin and bullion.

4. No sovereigns were received from importers of gold. Sovereigns received from the public amounted to Rs. 1,49,77,792, and issues to Rs. 1,25,84,332, deducting Rs. 11,91,540 taken for export. The net receipts were therefore Rs. 28,93,460, against net issues of Rs. 1,19,53,350 during 1907-1908.

Silver bullion.

5. No silver was purchased for coinage into rupees during the year under review.

Agencies.

6. Five new agencies were established during the year and 3 closed. At the end of the year there were 22 agencies, including the permanent chest at Nagpur, holding balances in coin and notes of Rs. 1,40,53,500.

Lost and mutilated notes.

7. Two hundred and nine whole notes and 417 half notes were lost or mutilated. Of the latter, 330 were lost in the post. The total of 626 was 290 in excess of the previous year's figure. No loss was incurred on account of payments made for such notes.

Frauds.

8. A prosecution for attempted fraud which was pending at the end of the previous year resulted in conviction. Two cases of attempted fraud were detected. Neither had been disposed of at the close of the year, but in one a prosecution was instituted. One new forgery appeared, and 8 forged notes were sent to the Currency Office for disposal during the year.

Remittances.

9. Remittances of gold and silver coin and bullion from Bombay to other centres aggregated Rs. 2,88,17,500 and from other centres to Bombay Rs. 5,01,47,978.

II.—KARACHI CIRCLE.

Circulation.

1. The number of notes in circulation decreased by 1,802, but the value amounting to Rs. 2,40,13,810 showed an increase of Rs. 53,45,555, owing to the large number of Rs. 10,000 notes brought into circulation by the system of telegraphic transfers. The value of notes outstanding on the 31st December 1908 was Rs. 2,34,32,365 against Rs. 1,85,22,220 on the same date of the previous year. Encashments of foreign circle notes aggregated Rs. 1,02,70,245, the decrease of Rs. 41,99,890 being due to slackness of trade.

Coins withdrawn from circulation.

2. Coin withdrawn as uncurrent amounted to Rs. 35,737. Light-weight coins amounting to Rs. 2,556 were cut and exchanged with the Karachi Treasury. Rs. 552 in reduced coins were cut and returned.

Small silver coin.

3. Receipts of small silver rose from Rs. 7,266 to Rs. 28,012 and issues fell from Rs. 2,83,348 to Rs. 80,338, the latter decrease reflecting slackness of trade.

Gold coin.

4. In gold coin Rs. 13,79,160 were received from the public and Rs. 10,20,225 issued, chiefly to native merchants for making ornaments. The receipts showed an increase of 7½ lakhs and the issues a decrease of 13 lakhs.

Lost and mutilated notes.

5. Seventy-seven half notes were lost or mutilated, of which 42 were lost in the post.

Frauds.

6. No fraud or forgery was detected during the year.

Remittances.

7. Remittances received from Bombay and from other currency chests amounted to Rs. 15,35,040 in silver and Rs. 3,07,500 in gold. Remittances of silver from Karachi totalled Rs. 22,70,600 and of gold Rs. 15,00,000.

4. Land Revenue.

The total actual demand, excluding suspensions, amounted to Rs. 4,24,47,899, an increase of Rs. 48,75,725 over the corresponding figures of the previous year. The collections amounting to Rs. 4,00,85,707 showed an increase of Rs. 54,17,933. The demand was larger in every district except the 6 districts of the Southern Division, Sátara and Than and Párkar, the increase being 27 lakhs in the Northern Division, 20½ lakhs in the Central Division and 15·8 lakhs in Sind, while in the Southern Division the decrease was 14·6 lakhs. The collections improved by 28·9 lakhs in the Northern Division, 22·8 lakhs in the Central Division and 15·5 lakhs in Sind, falling behind the demand by 4·4, 10·9 and 5·2 lakhs respectively. In the Southern Division collections declined by 13 lakhs and fell short of the demand by 3 lakhs. The total arrears amounted to 23·6 lakhs against 29 lakhs in the previous year. The largest arrears were in Poona (3·9 lakhs), Ahmednagar (3·1 lakhs), Kaira (2·2 lakhs) and Karachi (2 lakhs).

5. Irrigation Revenue.

The revenue credited to this head falls under two categories (1) the direct receipts of the Irrigation Department and (2) the irrigation share of the land revenue assessed with reference to the supply of water from canals, tanks, dams and other sources created or maintained by

the Public Works Department. The works are also divided into three classes; the first includes entirely new works and works restored or extensively improved for which capital and revenue accounts are kept; the second includes old works which are maintained by the Department and for which only revenue accounts are kept; and the third includes agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept. The direct receipts on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

Half Imperial and Half Provincial.

						Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—						1,65,632
(a) Sind	...	...	...	...	...	4,99,276
(b) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Protective Public Works—						3,19,810
(a) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Minor Irrigation Works—						64,725
(a) Sind	...	...	...	...	...	2,87,821
(b) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...
					Total	12,87,004

The corresponding receipts for 1907-1908 were Rs. 13,75,536. The irrigation share of land revenue on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept was as follows:—

Half Imperial and Half Provincial.

						Rs.
(1) Productive Public Works—						26,66,105
(a) Sind	...	...	...	...	...	4,081
(b) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Minor Irrigation Works—						15,26,868
(a) Sind	...	...	...	...	...	8,026
(b) Deccan and Gujarat	...	...	...	...	...
					Total	42,04,880

The following table shows the financial position at the close of the year of irrigation works of all classes for which capital and revenue accounts are kept:—

	Capital outlay in the year.	Capital outlay up to the end of the year.	Working expenses during the year.	Net revenue during the year, direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Works	4,83,022	9,51,27,727	12,98,349	20,41,695
Protective Works	15,55,559	1,33,96,818	1,09,642	2,10,188
Minor Works and Navigation	84,827	1,89,72,434	4,70,799	18,66,241
Total	20,71,418	6,54,96,479	18,73,790	38,18,104

The revenue and expenditure on account of works for which only revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

		Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarat.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue	... { Direct	72,852	11,560	84,412
	Indirect	25,61,653	4,84,315	30,45,968
	Total	26,34,505	4,95,876	31,30,380
Working Expenses	...	8,95,983	5,01,327	13,97,200
Net Revenue	...	17,38,522	—5,452	17,33,120

The revenue and expenditure in respect of works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept were as follows:—

		Works in Sind.	Works in the Deccan and Gujarat.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Revenue	... { Direct	11,356	6,686	18,042
	Indirect	9,72,911	.....	9,72,911
	Total	9,84,267	6,686	9,90,953
Working Expenses	...	18,84,640	1,66,91	15,51,551
Net Revenue	...	—4,00,373	—1,60,225	—5,60,598

6. Public Works Revenue.

The Public Works Revenue falls under three heads "Imperial Military," "Imperial Civil" and "Provincial Civil." The revenue under the first head, derived mainly from rents of buildings and miscellaneous sources, rose from Rs. 15,627 to Rs. 17,180, the increase being mainly due to a rise in the receipts under the head "Miscellaneous." The revenue under the head "Imperial Civil," which is also derived mainly from rents of buildings and miscellaneous sources, rose from Rs. 26,428 to Rs. 26,697. The Provincial Civil Revenue consisting chiefly of tolls on roads and rents of buildings fell from Rs. 7,98,941 to Rs. 7,49,092, the decrease being due to the abolition by Government of tolls yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 50,256.

7. Customs.

For details see the Annual Report on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of the Bombay Presidency and the Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind for the year 1908-1909.

1.—SEA CUSTOMS.

Port of Bombay.

Revenue. 1. The net receipts of the Bombay Custom House amounted to Rs. 2,23,06,259 against Rs. 2,24,88,933 during the previous year. Import duties, representing 96·2 per cent. of the total receipts, amounted to Rs. 2,19,13,497. The net export receipts, derived from the duty on rice and rice-flour, rose from Rs. 1,62,515 to Rs. 2,39,416.

Expenditure. 2. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,60,570 and represented 3·85 per cent. of the net collections against 3·55 per cent. in the preceding year.

Refunds and drawbacks. 3. Refunds of import duties rose from Rs. 96,089 to Rs. 1,21,100 and drawback refunds granted on re-exportation from Rs. 3,18,521 to Rs. 3,36,537.

Bonding transactions. 4. The value of goods bonded amounted to Rs. 12,70,445, on which duty amounting to Rs. 4,68,442 was leviable. The corresponding figures of the previous year were Rs. 14,50,432 and Rs. 3,52,673 respectively.

Customs offences. 5. The number of cases adjudicated fell from 1,170 to 981. The fines and penalties imposed amounted to Rs. 11,736.

Continental Ports.

The customs receipts were Rs. 1,87,431, an increase of Rs. 24,261. The cases adjudicated fell from 724 to 548 and the penalties awarded from Rs. 2,108 to Rs. 1,882.

Ports in Sind.

Revenue. 1. The net receipts were Rs. 61,88,877 against Rs. 55,50,071 in the previous year.

Refunds and drawbacks. 2. Payments to the Kashmir Darbár on account of goods sent in bond amounted to Rs. 46,868, but the figures are incomplete. Drawbacks fell from Rs. 44,054 to Rs. 42,852.

Expenditure. 3. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,17,831 to Rs. 2,10,390.

Customs offences. 4. Under the Merchandise Marks Act 224 cases were dealt with and penalties of Rs. 946 imposed. Offences under the Customs Act numbered 524 and the fines realized were Rs. 2,786.

2.—LAND CUSTOMS.

The number of duty-collecting stations on the Káthiawár and Portuguese Frontiers remained unchanged. The customs receipts on the Portuguese Frontiers fell from Rs. 1,75,060 to Rs. 1,37,292, the decrease being partly due to reduced imports of electrical appliances for the Cauvery Works in Mysore and partly to smaller exports of rice owing to an unfavourable rice crop above gháts. Receipts on the Káthiawár Frontier fell from Rs. 81,693 to Rs. 78,548. Imports of petroleum at Castle Rock amounted to 2,879,429 gallons, an increase of 532,216 over the figures of the previous year. The quantity of rice and paddy exported from Supa Petha to Goa free of duty *via* the Digi and Kandal Custom Houses amounted to 19,211 maunds, upon which the duty foregone was Rs. 3,602. The number of cases adjudicated under the Land Customs Act fell from 899 to 875.

8. Opium.

For details see the Annual Report on the Administration of the Opium Department for the year 1908-1909 and tables under Opium, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

General. 1. The following information relates to opium as a source of Imperial Revenue only. As a subject of local excise it will be found dealt with under that head.

Exports from sales to Bombay. 2. The duty-paid consignments to Bombay for exportation by sea and for home consumption amounted to 34,419 chests against 18,349 chests during the preceding year. The increase

was due to competition to secure priority of right of export during 1909 and 1910 in view of the restrictions placed by Government upon exports to China.

3. The exports to China amounting to 20,694 chests showed an increase of 3,837 which is attributed partly to the expectation of a rise of prices in China and partly to anxiety on the part of merchants to ship their chests before the completion of the maximum limit of 13,600 chests fixed by Government for the year 1909. Exports to China.

4. The average prices per chest in the Bombay market were Rs. 1,186 for one-year old Prices, and Rs. 1,205 for two-year old opium, against Rs. 1,271 and Rs. 1,357 respectively during the previous year. The fall in price was due to the limitation imposed upon exports.

5. The number of chests imported and lodged in the Bombay Opium Warehouses was 29,046 against 17,550 during the previous year. Bombay Warehouse accounts.

6. The area under poppy cultivation decreased from 10,898 acres to 2,765 acres owing to seasonal causes. Imports of Baroda opium into Bombay for exportation amounted to 840 chests against 1,500 during the preceding year. The stocks held in the Baroda State were 250,736 lbs. against 142,212 lbs. Opium transactions of the Baroda State.

7. The total Imperial Revenue was Rs. 2,10,42,440 against Rs. 93,45,440 in the preceding year, the increase of Rs. 1,16,97,000 being due to the causes mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this summary. The expenditure, which is incurred only in respect of the opium establishment in Bombay City and the Ahmedabad Agency, amounted to Rs. 35,245 against Rs. 34,992. Total Imperial Revenue and Expenditure.

9. Salt.

For details see the Annual Reports on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency and in Sind, and tables under Salt, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1. PRESIDENCY PROPER.

1. The salt with which the Bombay Presidency Salt Department has to deal falls under three heads:—(1) Bárágára salt manufactured from salt brine at the Government Salt-works on the Rann, known as the Pritchard Salt-works; (2) sea salt produced at works on the coast; (3) imported salt produced mainly at salt-works in Goa territory. General sources of supply.

2. The quantity in stock at the beginning of the year was 2,460,555 maunds against 3,099,992 at the beginning of the previous year. The produce amounted to 2,668,101 maunds bringing the total stock to 5,128,656 maunds. Removals during the year accounted for 2,724,480 against 2,742,639 maunds. There was an increase in removals beyond the Presidency, chiefly to the United Provinces, which is attributed to the increased popularity of Bárágára salt on account of its uniformity of price and quality and the convenience of the through-traffic system. Removals for local consumption showed a decrease to all places except Broach and East Khándesh, which was due to the merchants withholding removals to guard against loss in case the duty were further reduced. Although, however, there was a decrease compared with the previous year the removals exceeded those of any of the preceding eight years. Loss and wastage increased from 205,218 to 270,986 maunds owing to exposure to the rains, the percentage being 5.28 against 3.79 in the previous year. The closing balance in stock at Khárághoda, including stores brought to account after the end of the year, was 4,750,793 maunds, falling considerably behind the adopted standard of the average annual demand plus two years' reserve, in spite of the opening of 39 new pans. More pans are to be opened in the ensuing season. The cost price remained at Re. 0.2-3 per Indian maund. The pans worked during the year numbered 509 against 470 and the average yield per pan fell from 5,635 to 5,138 maunds. The rate of payment having been raised by 3 pies to Re. 0.1-6 per maund, the 1,527 ágrás received an average of Rs. 153 per head. Bárágára salt.

3. The quantity of salt manufactured was 10,171,841 maunds, the increase of 1,203,488 maunds as compared with the previous year being due to the favourable season and early cessation of the rains. Removals amounted to 9,208,168 against 9,290,339 maunds. At the Government Salt-work at Dharásna the quantity manufactured increased by 68,167 to 387,356 maunds, and the balance at the close of the year was 58,998 maunds against 47,140 in the previous year. In the other salt-works, private and leased, the produce increased by 1,135,311 to 9,784,485 maunds owing to the efforts made to encourage increased production. The closing balance, which had fallen as low as 752,055 maunds in the previous year, could therefore be increased by 194,182 maunds. Removals from salt-works near Bombay for consumption within and without the Presidency showed a net decrease of 86,658 maunds in spite of an increase of 122,072 maunds in the removals of nominal duty salt to Foreign Malabar. Removals to Calcutta and the Madras Presidency decreased by 230,247 and 121,349 maunds respectively, in the former case owing to excessive replenishment of stocks in the year before and in the latter to an increase in transport charges. Loss and wastage at Dharásna fell from 24,510 to 18,420 maunds and at other works from 7.8 per cent. to 7 per cent. Sea salt.

4. The quantity of Goa salt imported during the year decreased from 364,843 to 355,305 maunds. Imported salt.

Consumption.

5. The total quantity of salt issued for consumption in the Presidency amounted to 3,104,046 maunds, giving an average per head of population in 1901 of 12.18 lbs. against 12.58 lbs. in the preceding year. A comparison of the prices for the year 1906-1907, when the duty was Rs. 1.8-0 per maund, with the prices for 1908-1909, when the duty was Re. 1, shows that in 15 out of the 19 districts the reduction in price has nearly equalled or has exceeded the reduction of duty, indicating that the benefit of the latter has reached the customers.

Revenue and
expenditure.

6. The revenue amounted to Rs. 1,22,02,025 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,54,092, showing an increase of Rs. 2,24,698 and Rs. 14,360 respectively.

Fish-curing yards.

7. The number of fish-curing yards decreased by 1 to 30. The quantity of fish brought to be cured increased by 35 per cent., and the quantity of salt issued by 32 per cent. The net profit was Rs. 10,040 against Rs. 5,778 in the previous year.

Offences.

8. The number of offences detected was 261 against 323 in the previous year and 556 in 1906-1907. The reduction of duty on salt has rendered smuggling less profitable.

2. SIND.

Sources of supply.

1. The sources of supply continue to be (1) the Mauryapur Salt-works, (2) the Saran, and (3) the Dilyar Salt Deposits.

Production, etc.

2. The opening balance was 46,953 maunds. The quantity made or excavated was 484,862 maunds against 400,785 during the preceding year and sales amounted to 378,892 maunds against 387,587. Issues to the Mir of Khairpur accounted for 15,792 maunds. Loss and wastage fell from 56,940 to 5,910 maunds and the stock in hand at the close of the year increased to 84,674 maunds.

Consumption.

3. The total consumption was 395,059 maunds, the average rate per head being 10.12 lbs. against 10.23 lbs. during the previous year. The average price per maund fell from Rs. 1.15-5 to Rs. 1.14-6.

Revenue and
expenditure.

4. The gross receipts fell from Rs. 4,86,592 to Rs. 4,79,031 and the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,48,820 to Rs. 1,72,859.

Offences.

5. The number of offences was 53 against 71 during the preceding year.

3. ADEN.

The quantity of salt issued from the Arab Salt-works decreased from 89,940 to 88,251 maunds, of which 67,831 maunds were exported to the interior of Arabia. The net revenue collected was Rs. 14,667 against Rs. 16,028 in the previous year. The quantity of salt exported by the Italian Salt Company increased from 87,079 to 99,891 tons and the royalty realized by the Aden Settlement was Rs. 49,945 against Rs. 43,539 in the year 1907-1908.

10. Excise.

For details see the Annual Report on the Administration of the Excise Department for the year 1908-1909 and tables under Excise, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1. PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Changes during the
year.

1. The following material changes were introduced:—(1) A bonded warehouse for intoxicating drugs was opened at Ahmedabad and 14 bonded warehouses for country liquor were opened in the Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat, Kánara, Dhárvár, Belgaum, Bijápur and Sholápur districts. (2) The rates of still-head duty on country spirit per gallon were raised by amounts varying from 1 anna 6 pies to 8 annas in the case of 25° U. P. and from 9 pies to 2 annas 11 pies in the case of 40° U. P. and 60° U. P. spirit in Bombay Town and Island, and in the districts of Thána (excluding the Kalyan táluka), Kolába (Pen táluka), Ratnágiri and Kánara. (3) In the Deesa cantonment duty was levied at the rate of Re. 1 per gallon of 25° U. P. spirit imported. (4) The fee payable for a licensee to sell methylated spirit was reduced from Rs. 50 in Bombay City and Rs. 25 in the mofussil to Re. 1 per annum. (5) The tree-tax on trees tapped for toddy by the Kaliparaj in Bulsár East and Párdí tálukás was raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.4 and in Bulsár West from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.8-0. (6) The district monopoly system was replaced by the contract distillery and single-shop auction system in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Maháls, Broach, Surat, Sholápur, Bijápur, Dhárvár and Kánara (above-gháts). (7) The latter system replaced the contract distillery and single-shop minimum guarantee system in the districts of Násik and East and West Khándesh. (8) Country spirit licenses in the mofussil and country spirit, foreign liquor and toddy licenses in Bombay City were modified in accordance with the recommendations of the Excise Committee so far as approved by the Government of India. (9) Government Notification No. 12405, dated 14th December 1907, prohibited from the 1st April 1908 within certain specified areas the sale of medicated articles containing from 20 to 42 per cent. of proof spirit except by special licensees and by licensed foreign liquor dealers, and the sale of medicated articles containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit except by licensed foreign liquor dealers.

2. Receipts from still-head duty amounted to Rs. 91,84,382, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,90,248. The district monopoly system was maintained only in Thána, Kolába, Ratnágiri, Coast Káñara and the Native State of Sankheda Mewás. The minimum guarantees were raised for Thána, Ratnágiri and Sankheda Mewás, but only in the case of Kalyán and four inland talukás of Thána district had a deficiency of Rs. 28,13,2 in the minimum guarantee to be made good by the farmers. In the contract supply and auction districts the revenue from license fees amounted to Rs. 12,24,875 including arrears. Measures for eliminating the reckless bidding which under the auction system leads to subsequent malpractices have been proposed and approved. The revenue from license fees realized in the City of Bombay amounted to Rs. 6,50,869, the decrease of Rs. 76,318 being due to advance payments in the preceding year. Revenue from the out-still or lump farming system decreased from Rs. 11,360 to Rs. 10,650, while other miscellaneous receipts increased from Rs. 7,549 to Rs. 67,601, the latter increase being due chiefly to extraordinary items arising out of changes in system and partly to the profits of two shops in Poona which were managed departmentally during the year. The outturn of toddy spirit exceeded that of the previous year by 2,859 gallons in Káñara (Coast) but decreased by 27,494 and 4,635 gallons respectively in Bombay and Ratnágiri. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits was 2,435 at the beginning of the year, a decrease of 79 as compared with the previous year. At the end of the year 178 shops were closed. The total sales of country spirit were less by 276,554 proof gallons than those of 1907-1908 and by 28,762 proof gallons than the average for the preceding five years. A noticeable decrease occurred in Bombay, East and West Khándesh, Thána, Násik, Poona, Surat and Panch Maháls, and a noticeable increase in Dhárwár, Sholápur, Belgaum, Ahmedabad and Kolába. The rate of consumption per head was as usual highest in Bombay, amounting to 24.3 drams, and lowest in Bijápur, where it was 1.06 drams. The average rate was 7.2 drams against an average of 7.3 drams for the preceding five years.

3. The revenue from toddy amounted to Rs. 18,16,588, showing a decrease of Rs. 11,873. Toddies. Receipts from tree-tax fell from Rs. 10,99,822 to Rs. 10,62,241 and receipts from license fees for sale of toddy rose from Rs. 7,26,060 to Rs. 7,42,708, the latter increase being due to increased competition at the auction sales. A deficiency of Rs. 1,882 in the minimum revenue from tree-tax had to be made good by the farmer of Káñara (above-gháts). Miscellaneous receipts under toddy fell from Rs. 10,031 to Rs. 9,756. The number of trees licensed to be tapped increased from 292,478 to 295,973, the chief advance being in trees tapped for raw toddy only, which numbered 263,012. The total sales of toddy increased by 113,235 gallons, principally in Dhárwár, Káñara (Coast), Thána, Ratnágiri and Poona.

4. The revenue from malt liquor increased from Rs. 15,190 to Rs. 51,297 owing partly to enhanced duty and partly to increased issues. Receipts from license fees for shops amounted to Rs. 2,05,739 against Rs. 1,29,797. The increase, however, is only apparent and is due to the recovery during the year under report both of arrears from the previous year and of advance payments for the ensuing year. Imports of fermented liquors decreased by 509,080 gallons on account of enhanced duty but in sales there was an apparent increase of 701,785 gallons which occurred chiefly in Bombay and was due to the accurate record of wholesale transactions under the terms of the new wholesale license. The number of shops licensed for the sale of imported foreign liquors and Indian-manufactured liquors excised at tariff rates and of hotel and refreshment room, etc., licenses was 394 against 391 in the previous year.

5. The number of villages in which hemp was cultivated for gánja decreased from 21 to 16 and the area under cultivation from 360 to 113 acres. The outturn was 1,217 maunds against 2,183. The decrease was chiefly due to over-production in previous years. The warehoused stock of gánja, bháng and charas was 2,095, 216 and 138 maunds respectively and the issues for sale in the Presidency were 1,185, 189 and 123 maunds. The revenue from duty and from license fees amounted to Rs. 4,17,843 and Rs. 1,71,657 respectively against Rs. 3,64,590 and Rs. 1,68,998 in the previous year. The number of shops licensed for the sale of intoxicating drugs fell from 593 to 589 but the reported sales rose from 56,144 seers to 57,435 seers.

6. The total purchases for home consumption amounted to 1,438 $\frac{1}{2}$ chests against 1,234 $\frac{1}{2}$ Opium. chests in the previous year and the total amount of duty realized was Rs. 9,35,550 against Rs. 7,90,300. The issues from Government depôts were 44,232 lbs. against 45,218 lbs. The realizations on issues amounted to Rs. 5,20,682 and the net profit to Government rose from Rs. 35,813 to Rs. 55,588. The increase was due to the reduction of the market rates of purchase which resulted from the limitation imposed upon exports to China, the rates for issues remaining unchanged. The stock remaining in Government depôts at the end of the year was 39,936 lbs. valued at Rs. 3,77,670. The total licit sales of opium increased from 82,807 lbs. to 85,818 lbs. The revenue from license fees for retail vend amounted to Rs. 1,56,805 against Rs. 1,23,682 in the preceding year. The number of shops decreased by 4 to 809. The quantity of opium supplied to Native States increased from 68,672 lbs. to 73,121 lbs. of which 18,883 lbs. were duty-free. The total excise opium revenue was Rs. 10,81,070 against Rs. 8,63,923 in the previous year.

7. The total excise receipts amounted to Rs. 1,49,99,025, an increase of Rs. 4,66,819 over the financial results, the figures for the previous year and of Rs. 22,84,097 over the average for the preceding three years. The expenditure, exclusive of refunds and drawbacks, increased from Rs. 6,81,721 to Rs. 10,36,254, the year under review being the first complete year since the re-organization of the Department.

Offences.

8. The total number of cases under the A'bkarí law rose from 1,713 to 1905 and the percentage of conviction from 90.8 to 91.9. Of the detected cases 1,348 related to liquor and the remaining 557 to hemp drugs. The number of cases under the Opium Act which were brought to trial in British districts was 140 and in Native States 81 against 134 and 38 respectively in the previous year.

2. SIND.

Changes during the year.

1. The important changes during the year were:—(1) that the Combined Salt and Excise Establishment scheme was brought into full effect from the beginning of the year, (2) the fee payable in respect of a license for methylated spirits was reduced from Rs. 5 in Sind to Re. 1, and (3) the maximum retail selling prices per gallon of country liquor were enhanced by 4 annas for strong and for weak Plain, and by 2 annas for weak Flavoured liquor.

Revenue.

2. The total realizations from all sources amounted to Rs. 17,69,154 against Rs. 17,63,204 in the preceding year. The increase occurs chiefly under opium and intoxicating drugs.

Country liquor.

3. The consumption of country liquor decreased from 253,270 gallons to 245,728 gallons. The decrease was noticeable in all districts, with the exception of the Upper Sind Frontier District, where there was an increase of 672 gallons. The issue of liquor from the Kotri Distillery amounted to 184,764 gallons against 191,904 gallons in the previous year. The rate of consumption per head of population was 3.67 drams against an average of 3.19 drams for the past five years. The number of stills in the Central Distillery at Kotri was 23 as in the preceding year. Their total production amounted to 187,743 gallons against 190,715 gallons in the previous year. The maximum retail price of Kotri liquor remained unchanged, being Rs. 2.8 per gallon. The average incidence of A'bkarí revenue per head of population remained the same, viz., Re. 0.7-9.

Foreign liquor.

4. The total imports of foreign liquor amounted to 889,341 gallons against 820,130 gallons in the preceding year. The increase was noticeable under "Fermented Liquors" and "Other spirits," while there was a decrease of 4,446 gallons under "Champagne and other Sparkling Wines."

Intoxicating drugs.

5. The license fee for the retail vend of intoxicating drugs increased from Rs. 1,38,551 in 1907-1908 to Rs. 1,77,516 in the year under report. The total revenue under this head rose from Rs. 3,72,178 to Rs. 4,05,313.

Opium.

6. The issues of opium from Government depôts amounted to 20,571 lbs. against 21,403 lbs. in the preceding year and the amount realized thereon was Rs. 2,56,741 against Rs. 2,68,787. The total consumption fell from 21,210 to 20,118 lbs. and the consumption per head from 26 to 25 tolâ. The total excise opium revenue decreased from Rs. 1,71,130 in the preceding year to Rs. 1,66,526 in the year under report.

Offences.

7. During the year 58 cases under the A'bkarí laws (12 relating to liquor and 16 to intoxicating drugs) and 9 under the Opium Act were sent up for trial, in which 44 and 8 convictions respectively were secured.

Expenditure.

8. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 75,230 against Rs. 46,368 in the preceding year.

3. ADEN.

Excise revenue.

The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 93,566, an increase of Rs. 27,392 which occurred chiefly under duty on imported foreign liquors. The expenditure was Rs. 10,020, remaining practically unaltered. There was one prosecution and conviction for illegal sale. The gross receipts on account of opium were Rs. 2,850 against Rs. 2,712 in the previous year.

11. Cotton Duties Act.

Number of mills.

1. The number of mills in the Presidency increased from 156 to 165. There was an increase of 7 mills at Ahmedabad.

Issues of cloth and yarn.

2. The production of woven goods did not maintain its recent rate of increase, the outturn being 154,684,045 lbs. against 154,644,724 lbs. during the previous year. Trade in piece-goods throughout the year was slack owing to absence of marriages among Hindus, failures of crops, high prices of food-stuffs and prevalence of malaria. The production of yarn however increased by 11,293,179 lbs. to 468,489,376 lbs. chiefly in consequence of the demand from China.

Receipts.

3. The net revenue realized under the Act was Rs. 29,13,717, an increase of Rs. 70,603.

12. Stamps.

For details see the Annual Report of the Stamp Departments and tables under Stamps, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

1. PRESIDENCY PROPER.

Revenue and charges.

1. The total realizations amounted to Rs. 53,55,598 against Rs. 54,04,710 in the preceding year. The revenue recovered in Bombay City represented 46.5 per cent. of the total. Charges

increased by Rs. 9,921 to Rs. 2,34,172 on account of larger refunds. The percentage of charges to receipts was 4.4 under the Stamp Act and 4.8 under the Court Fees Act. Owing to the contraction in trade the revenue from Hundis and from Foreign Bill Stamps decreased respectively by Rs. 27,346 and Rs. 27,132.

2. Licenses for the sale of stamps were reduced by 31 to 1,014. Discount amounted to Stamp vendors. Rs. 74,477.

3. The number of impounded documents again increased from 2,259 to 2,533 but the Impounded documents penalties realized decreased from Rs. 38,455 to Rs. 35,601.

4. There were 14 prosecutions against 5 in the previous year. Six convictions were Prosecutions obtained.

5. The number of applications for Probate and Letters of Administration rose from 697 Estates duties. to 714. Inquiries were instituted in 311 cases. The additional court-fees which were charged amounted to Rs. 4,162.

2. KARACHI.

1. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 7,35,599, showing an increase of Rs. 25,282 Revenue and which occurred under the Court Fees Act and was due to increased litigation arising out of the charges failure of several firms. The total charges increased by Rs. 6,375 to Rs. 29,271 owing to refunds.

2. The number of stamp vendors was 303, an increase of 5. Discount amounted to Stamp vendors. Rs. 14,722 against Rs. 14,132 in the previous year.

3. The number of impounded documents was 165 against 161 in the previous year and Impounded documents the penalties realized amounted to Rs. 4,718 against Rs. 2,377.

4. There was one prosecution which resulted in a conviction. Prosecutions.

5. Inquiries were instituted in one out of 13 reported cases, and Rs. 1,000 were charged Estate duties. as additional court-fee duty.

13. Income Tax.

For details see the Annual Report on Income Tax and tables under Income Tax, printed in Part IV (b) of the Statistics of British India.

The final demand, including penalties and arrears, amounted in all to Rs. 47,70,838 against Rs. 49,17,095 in the previous year. Collections, including realizations from the tax on salaries and pensions, fell to Rs. 47,35,609.

14. Forests.

The total income from forests for the financial year decreased from Rs. 37,83,704 to Rs. 35,54,860 while the expenditure increased from Rs. 10,58,284 to Rs. 20,60,025.

15. Local Funds.

1. DISTRICT FUNDS.

1. Information regarding District Local Boards' Funds will be found in Chapter III. General.

2. The opening balance was Rs. 32,09,474. Receipts amounted to Rs. 63,98,554 and Receipts and charges to Rs. 66,69,291, showing increases of Rs. 12,483 and Rs. 4,27,764 respectively. The charges closing balance was Rs. 29,38,736.

3. The accounts of all the 26 District Funds for the year 1907-1908 have been audited, Audit. and the audits of the accounts of the Thána, Poona, Hyderabad, West Khándesh and Thar and Párkar District Local Boards for the year 1908-1909 have also been completed. All the funds are solvent.

2. OTHER FUNDS.

1. The opening balance of Cantonment Funds including Cantonment Hospital Funds Cantonment Funds, was Rs. 1,80,751. Receipts amounted to Rs. 7,16,331 and expenditure to Rs. 7,55,651, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,41,431. The balances of the Ahmednagar and Loralai Funds increased by Rs. 2,694 and Rs. 2,981 respectively, while those of the Adu, Belgaum, Hyderabad, Poona, Kirkee and Quetta Funds showed respective decreases of Rs. 1,280, Rs. 2,003, Rs. 7,802, Rs. 13,454, Rs. 3,840 and Rs. 16,590.

2. The opening balance was Rs. 62,056 and the closing balance Rs. 52,796. Mounted Police Funds.

3. The receipts were Rs. 5,96,587 and the charges Rs. 7,83,261. The balance was Port and Marine Rs. 1,51,340 against Rs. 3,38,014. The balance of the Adu Port Trust Fund decreased by Funds. Rs. 1,68,840.

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—
Medical and
Charitable Funds.

4. With the exception of the Rāo Bahādur Becherdas Dispensary all these funds have now been removed from the books of the Accountant-General's office.

Other Miscellaneous
Funds.

5. Including the Steam Boiler Inspection Fund, information regarding which will be found in Chapter IV, the total opening balance of "Other Miscellaneous Funds" was Rs. 4,86,878 and the closing balance Rs. 6,15,034.

16. Municipal Revenue.

Information as to the income and expenditure of Municipalities will be found in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

1. Births and Deaths.

For details see Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for 1908 with appendices and tables under Vital Statistics, printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. Among the European civil population 329 births and 300 deaths were recorded in Europeans in 1908 against 362 births and 302 deaths in 1907. The birth-rate was 17·49 *per mille* against 19·25 and the death-rate 16·43 *per mille* against 16·06.

2. Among Eurasians 129 births and 177 deaths were registered against 168 and 150 Eurasians respectively in 1907, the birth-rate being 19·67 *per mille* against 25·62 and the death-rate 26·99 *per mille* against 22·88.

3. The number of births registered was 660,201, showing an increase of 49,668 compared with the year 1907. The ratio *per mille* was 35·72 against 33·03. Of the children born males formed 51·9 per cent. and females 48·1 per cent.; i. e., male births numbered 107·92 per cent. of female, and female births numbered 92·65 per cent. of male. The deaths recorded among the native population in 1908 numbered 501,838, showing a decrease of 104,768 compared with the preceding year. The death-rate *per mille* was 27·56 for males and 26·83 for females. The highest death-rate was 39·47 in Bombay, and the lowest 16·39 in the Upper Sind Frontier. Having regard to ages, the highest death-rate was 298·99 *per mille* among infants under one year, and the lowest was 7·71 *per mille* among children between the ages of 10 and 15 years. The death-rates *per mille* among Mahomedans, Hindus, Jains, Christians and Pársis were 21·32, 28·67, 20·42, 23·39 and 23·94 respectively. In the case of every class except Christians there has been a decrease compared with the figures for 1907.

4. Of the total number of 501,838 deaths or 27·15 *per mille*, fever was responsible for causes of death—243,372 or 18·17 *per mille*; respiratory diseases for 54,71 or 2·96 *per mille*; dysentery for 40,76 or 2·21 *per mille*; plague for 27,345 or 1·48 *per mille*; small-pox for 2,526 or 1·4 *per mille*; and cholera for 1,759 or 0·9 *per mille*. Injuries caused 7,109 deaths or 3·8 *per mille* and other causes 124,275 or 6·72 *per mille*. The number of deaths from plague was less by 66,264 than in 1907 and less by 117,000 than the mean for the five years 1903-1907. Compared with the previous year and the mean for five years deaths from cholera showed a decrease of 5,897 and 13,071 respectively.

2. Emigration and Immigration.

1. The only permanent shifting of population consisted in the immigration of 22 families from Bhávnagar into Kaira in order to take up waste lands in the district. With this accession the number of families which had so settled up to the end of the year amounted to 43. Beyond this the only movements were those of labour, which have become more or less stereotyped in many districts but are always purely temporary and each year reflect the character of the season. The cotton-picking season and the wheat harvest in Gujarát attracted the customary influx of labourers from the neighbouring districts and Native States, while the ginning factories of Ahmedabad provided the usual seasonal employment. The Deccan and the Nizám's Dominions supply labour for the cotton factories in Khándesh, where the immigration, however, was somewhat restricted by the poorness of the crop in the year under review. From the Ahmednagar District labour distributed itself as usual to Bombay, Poona, the Berárs and Khándesh, and as in the previous year found its way in considerable quantities to the Godáveri Canal Works. Owing to the failure of the rabi crops there was an increased demand for employment in the sugarcane-crushing works in the Poona District, and for the same reason full advantage was taken of the opening for labour provided by the Government and Railway works in progress in Násik. The principal movement of labour, however, was the seasonal emigration of workers from the Deoan and Konkan Districts into Bombay, where the employment afforded by the Mills, Docks, etc., proved even more attractive than usual under the influence of the unfavourable season. Rathágiri again sent out nearly a quarter of its whole population in search of work, while the emigration of labour was one of the chief causes which saved Bijápur from the necessity of relief works. In Sind agricultural and canal-clearing operations create a demand for labour which is supplied by Kutchis and Káthiáwáris from the one side and by Patháns from the other. The influx of the former showed an increase during the year, but Upper Sind was deserted by some Márwáris who had formerly immigrated and now returned on account of the good rains in their own country.

Movement
by sea.

2. The number of emigrants who sailed from Bombay under the Indian Emigration Act of 1908 fell from 254 to 67. Of these, 27 were bound for Mombasa and Uganda as artizans. Thirty-two were from the Pusjáh and 28 from various parts of the Bombay Presidency. Emigrants returning to Bombay numbered 131, all time-expired men from Mombasa. From Karáchi 52 emigrants left for service on the Uganda Railway, against 177 in the previous year. Of these, 32 were Punjabis and 18 Sindhis. During the year 99 persons from Broach, 718 from Surat and 331 Mahomedans from Kolába emigrated to South Africa. The colonial emigration laws have had a deterrent effect. Thirty-seven emigrants returned to Broach and 50 to Kolába.

3. Medical Relief.

For details see the Annual Report on the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries under the Government of Bombay for the year 1908 and tables under Hospitals, printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Number of
institutions.

1. During the year 30 institutions were opened and 16 closed, leaving a total of 718 civil hospitals and dispensaries open at the end of the year. Of these, 49 were State—Public, 22 State—Special, 263 Local Fund and Municipal, 10 Private—Aided, 327 Private—Non-aided and 47 Railway institutions.

Number of patients.

2. The total number of patients treated in State—Public, Local Fund and Municipal and Private—Aided institutions increased by 19,122 to 2,202,941. In-door patients numbered 53089, of whom 14,114 were females. The percentage of mortality fell from 10·1 to 9·9. The total number of beds available was 5,606, and the daily average number of patients was 2,877. The attendance of out-door patients increased by 16,483 to 2,149,852, of whom 717,416 were females. The daily average number was 19,479.

Diseases.

3. Malarial fevers showed a considerable increase, the number of cases rising to 422,570 or 19·2 per cent. of the total cases treated against 18·2 per cent. in the preceding year. Diseases of the nervous system increased from 42,418 to 57,156 or 2·6 per cent., and tubercular diseases from 8,016 to 9,149 or 0·42 per cent. There is reason to believe that tuberculosis is gaining ground among the population. Cases of small-pox numbered 1,194 against 373. Among other diseases, those of the eye accounted for 10·5 per cent. of the total number and skin diseases for 10·8 per cent.

Attendance by class.

4. Of the total number of patients 16,477 were Europeans and Eurasians, 670,598 Mahomedans and 1,387,029 Hindus.

Surgical operations.

5. The number of operations performed was 82,044, an increase of 321. Of the 81,078 patients, 66,133 were cured and 356 or 3·4 per cent. died against 4·4 per cent. in the previous year.

Receipts.

6. Inclusive of an opening balance of Rs. 1,94,342 the total receipts amounted to Rs. 20,68,963, an increase of Rs. 1,98,415 as compared with the previous year. Government contributions amounted to Rs. 10,67,395, an increase of Rs. 1,32,668. Local Fund contributions decreased by Rs. 33,982 to Rs. 2,04,660 and Municipal contributions increased by Rs. 80,800 to Rs. 3,97,584. Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 45,585 showed an increase of Rs. 5,802, and fees rose by Rs. 576 to Rs. 82,899.

Expenditure.

7. The total expenditure was Rs. 18,79,239 against Rs. 16,65,928 in the preceding year. The net cost was Rs. 17,31,235 and the cost per patient Re. 0·12·8⁸ against Rs. 15,22,699 and Re. 0·11·4 respectively during 1907. Government paid 55·2 per cent. of the total expenditure against 54·4 per cent. in the previous year.

State—Special,
Railway and Non-
aided Private
Institutions.

8. In State—Special and Railway institutions 4,299 in-door and 208,370 out-door patients were treated. In non-aided dispensaries in-door and out-door patients respectively numbered 16,930 and 1,907,123. The total number of patients in all these institutions amounted to 2,136,722 against 2,066,568 in the preceding year.

Buildings.

9. Important works completed during the year comprised the 'Sir William Moore's Operating Theatre' in connection with the Jamsetji Jijibhoy Hospital, the extension of the Cowasji Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital, Bombay, the New Civil Hospital at Karáchi, and the New Operation Theatre at Ahmednagar. The Belgaum Civil Hospital was transferred to new buildings. Works in progress included a Nursing Home at Ahmedabad and Operation Theatres at Bijápur and Hyderabad.

4. Lunatic Asylums.

For details see the Report on the Lunatic Asylums under the Government of Bombay for the years 1908-1909 and tables under Lunatic Asylums, printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

Numbers.

1. The number of insane admitted during the year was 302 males and 65 females, showing an increase of 16 males as compared with the previous year. The total population of the asylums was 1,326 against 1,307 and the daily average strength 971·4 against 955·5. Criminal lunatics increased in number from 179 to 200. Among the admissions there were

181 Hindus, 90 Mahomedans, 38 Europeans and Eurasians, and 20 Native Christians, the total including 284 persons between the ages of 20 and 40. Out of the total number confined, 153 were discharged cured.

2. Of the most common types of insanity mania existed in 669 cases, melancholia in 358, dementia in 159, idiocy in 21, and delusional insanity in 53. Specific causes could be assigned in 719 cases or 54.2 per cent.

3. The number of deaths rose from 67 to 86, and the ratio per cent. from 7.0 to 8.9. Health. The daily average of sick was 28.9 against 24.2 during 1907.

4. The receipts from paying patients were Rs. 25,594 against Rs. 25,541 in the previous year and the profit from the Manufacturing Department was Rs. 3,651 against Rs. 3,998. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,28,833 to Rs. 3,30,984 and the net cost from Rs. 1,65,903 to Rs. 2,67,287, the increase being largely attributable to Public Works Department charges.

5. Sanitation.

1. There were 158 Municipalities in the mofussil with a population of 2,342,138. Their total income amounted to Rs. 79,92,502, of which Rs. 17,35,772 were spent in improving water-supply, drainage and conservancy within Municipal limits.

2. There were 25 District Local Boards and 211 Taluka Local Boards with an aggregate income of Rs. 64,06,055, out of which Rs. 3,75,426 were spent on water-supply and drainage.

3. The number of villages in which the Bombay Village Sanitation Act had been introduced increased from 243 to 265 at the close of the year. Sanitary Inspection Books have been introduced in 8,334 selected villages, and 543 entries were made in them during the year by officers of the Sanitary Department.

4. Under the supervision of the Sanitary Board for the Presidency the works in progress during the year comprised water-supply at Pandharpur, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Surat; and drainage at Pandharpur, Ahmedabad, Karachi and Hyderabad. Works connected with the water-supply at Dhárwár and at Hubli were sanctioned but not commenced, and projects under preparation included water-supply at Násik, Ahmednagar, Hyderabad and Sukkur and drainage at Bhusával. The total Government grant during the year for sanitary works in the Presidency amounted to Rs. 7,06,167.

5. The number of vessels examined was 2,427 with crews and passengers numbering 235,066 against 11,708 and 894,848 respectively in the previous year. The reduction is due to the abolition of medical inspection of vessels leaving for coast ports in the Presidency and of vessels, crews and passengers bound for Indian ports including Burma, in accordance with Government Notification, General Department (Plague), No. 113-P. of 18th January 1908, and Government Resolution, General Department (Plague), No. 1758-P. of 19th October 1908. The clothing and bedding of 91,340 persons were disinfected. Sixty-five vessels, including 44 on which cases of infectious diseases had occurred, were disinfected. Inspections revealed 9 cases of plague, 3 of cholera, 123 of small-pox, and 30 of other infectious diseases.

6. The outward traffic comprised 21 ships carrying 16,097 pilgrims. Before embarkation the ships were cleansed and freed from rats under the direction of the Port Health Officer and the pilgrims were inspected and their clothing and bedding disinfected. There was no case of plague on the outward voyage. Pilgrims numbering 18,351 returned from the previous year's Haj in 24 vessels. Among these, 6 cases of plague occurred, 113 cases of small-pox and 3 of other infectious diseases. The effects of the 14,599 pilgrims and 1,660 crew in the 18 infected ships were disinfected.

6. Vaccination.

For details see the Notes on Vaccination in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1908-1909 and tables under Vaccination, printed in Part V of the Statistics of British India.

1. There were 672,252 persons primarily vaccinated and 52,862 re-vaccinated against General. 595,883 and 10,954 respectively in the previous year. Out of a total of 58,775 towns and villages, 34,404 were visited by vaccinators against 44,869 out of 54,101 villages during 1907-1908.

2. Of the primary vaccinations 599,291 or 89.15 per cent. were successful. Excluding 49,233 cases in which the results remained unknown the percentage of success was 96.02 Primary vaccination. against 96.77 in the previous year. Of the total number of infants available for vaccination in the Presidency excluding Native States and Aden, 75.08 per cent. were successfully vaccinated.

3. The number of successful cases was 22,975 or 43.88 per cent. Excluding "unknown" Re-vaccination. cases the percentage of success was 70.37 against 77.55 in the preceding year.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

Belgaum Vaccine
Depôt. Expenditure.

4. The output of the Depôt during the year was 606,005 doses and the total cost was Rs. 23,024.

5. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,27,370, showing an increase of Rs. 33,429 which was shared by all classes of funds. The increase under Provincial Funds was due to the difference in pay drawn by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, and that under the Local Fund and Municipal heads was due to the payment of grain compensation allowance and to the entertainment of new vaccinators. The average cost of each successful vaccination was annas 8 and pies 5.

7. Veterinary.

For details see the Annual Report of the Civil Veterinary Department in the Bombay Presidency for 1908-1909.

Cattle diseases.

1. In the Presidency proper deaths from contagious disease numbered 261 among equines and 8,395 among bovines, against 135 and 22,084 in the previous year. The decrease was entirely due to a marked abatement in rinderpest, which was responsible for only 4,825 deaths against 19,413. The number of animals inoculated against rinderpest fell from 26,558 to 4,736. Haemorrhagic Septicæmia and Surra showed an advance, the former accounting for 2,660 deaths in 13 districts and the latter for 231 in 5 districts, against 1,464 and 93 deaths respectively in the previous year. Among other diseases the deaths from Anthrax numbered 238, from Foot and Mouth Disease 187 and from Black Quarter 444, against 235, 72 and 666 respectively in the preceding year. In Sind 4 equines and 1,753 bovines died from contagious disease against 4 and 221 respectively. An outbreak of rinderpest in Karáchi resulted in 1,734 deaths, and 1,787 bovines were inoculated. Two cases of Surra were recorded.

Veterinary institutes.

2. The number of dispensaries in the Presidency proper increased by 4 to 32. The total number of cases treated by Veterinary Assistants on tour or at head-quarters rose from 56,282 to 72,535. In Sind there were 6 dispensaries as before, and 15,664 cases were treated against 14,803.

Expenditure.

3. In the Presidency proper the expenditure was Rs. 1,03,888 against Rs. 2,13,357 in the previous year, the decrease of Rs. 1,09,469 being principally due to the exclusion of the figures for institutions not under the control of the Civil Veterinary Department. In Sind the expenditure was Rs. 65,868 against Rs. 39,380.

Glanders and Farcy Department.

4. During the year 128 horses were admitted into the Government Lazaretto at Sewree against 142 in the previous year. Twenty-five were returned to their owners and of the rest 27 were destroyed for Glanders, 72 for Surra and 2 for Epizootic Lymphangitis.

Imports.

5. Imports included 4,597 horses, 34 donkeys and 149 mules against 5,767 horses and 67 donkeys in the preceding year. Six of the horses were destroyed for Glanders.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1. Education.

For details see the Annual Report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1908-1909 and the Report of the Reformatory School at Yeravda for 1908; also tables under Education and Reformatory Schools, printed in Part VII of the Statistics of British India.

1. The total number of public educational institutions rose from 11,905 to 11,561, and of pupils from 677,147 to 715,713. Of these 607,537 were males and 108,176 females. The average daily attendance was 526,708. Public institutions temporarily closed on account of plague numbered 134 with 10,769 pupils against 196 with 17,069 pupils in the previous year. Thus, the net increase in attendance at public institutions was 32,266. The number of private institutions was 3,028 against 2,809 and of pupils 76,846 against 72,244. The percentage of all pupils under instruction to the population rose from 2.9 to 3.1. The number of pupils learning English increased from 66,179 to 71,627.

2. In British districts, with an area of 123,070 square miles, 25,653 towns and inhabited villages and an estimated population of 18,573,767, there were 8,708 public institutions with 549,994 pupils and 2,324 private institutions with 51,449 pupils. The number of villages with schools increased from 7,421 to 7,645 and the average number of square miles to each village with a school decreased from 17 to 16.1, against an average of 26.7 square miles in Native States.

3. The number of Brahmins in public institutions rose from 104,094 to 109,120; of non-Brahmins, from 424,403, to 453,087; and of Mahomedans from 109,932 to 114,762. All other races show more or less increase, except "Buddhists" who have this year been correctly described as Jains and included among non-Brahmins.

4. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 1,13,42,532 to Rs. 1,18,03,024, of which Provincial Funds accounted for Rs. 46,71,748 against Rs. 44,90,110 last year, Local Funds for Rs. 10,77,113 against Rs. 8,71,955, Municipal Funds for Rs. 7,33,864 against Rs. 7,07,526, fees for Rs. 22,40,232 against Rs. 21,81,036 and all other sources for Rs. 30,80,067 against Rs. 30,91,905. The increase under the first two items is partly due to the introduction of a minimum pay of Rs. 9 for assistant masters.

5. Proposals received from Government for introducing radical changes in the system of Medical examinations and in the curricula and examinations in Arts and Science were still under consideration by the University at the end of the year.

6. The number of Arts Colleges remained at 11, of which 2 were under Government, 3 under Native States, and 6 under private management. Of the latter, 5 were aided and one unaided. The number of pupils rose from 2,620 to 2,673. Out of 76 examinees, 41 passed the M.A. examination, 350 out of 524 passed the B.A., and 16 out of 20 the B.Sc. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,91,934, of which Rs. 1,75,643 proceeded from Provincial Funds, Rs. 68,322 from Native States Revenues, Rs. 1,81,250 from fees and Rs. 49,419 from private sources.

7. In the 4 institutions, which are all under Government management, the number of students fell from 1,188 to 1,115. In the Government Law School students decreased by 59 to 342, owing to the new regulations by which the course is reduced to 2 years and confined to graduates. The fee-receipts correspondingly declined by Rs. 3,173. One hundred and thirteen students passed the Second and 160 the First LL.B. Examination. In the College of Science the pupils decreased by 12 and the fees by Rs. 3,215, owing to the establishment of a separate Agricultural College. At the workshop there were 152 students. Forty-three passed in the L.C.E., 52 in the S.C.E. and 30 in the F.C.E. Examination. Students at the Grant Medical College numbered 482 against 560 in the last year. There were 61 successes in the L.M.&S. Examination. Of students in Agriculture, 37 were successful in the L.Ag. or B.Ag. Examination, 33 in the S.Ag. and 15 in the F.Ag. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,66,280, of which Rs. 2,33,411 were from Provincial Funds and Rs. 1,27,870 from fees.

8. The number of candidates for Matriculation was 3,004, showing an increase over last year's figures of 469 for which institutions under public management and aided institutions were chiefly responsible. Successful candidates numbered 1,178 or 39 per cent. against 44.2 per cent. last year. Of the 88 girls who appeared, 53 passed. In the School Final Examination 393 out of 981 candidates succeeded.

High Schools.

9. The number of High Schools decreased by 1 to 137 but the attendance increased from 55,634 to 38,780. These figures include 25 schools for girls with 2,889 pupils against 23 with 2,563 pupils in the previous year.

Middle Schools.

10. The number of Middle Schools was 390, a decrease of 2, but the attendance increased from 24,905 to 27,072.

Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

11. European Schools decreased from 46 to 44. The number of boys decreased by 39 to 1,620 and the number of girls increased by 38 to 1,939. Non-Europeans numbered 338 or 9 per cent. English-teaching schools decreased by one to 38, while the attendance of 7,105 showed a rise of 350 but included only 12·6 per cent. of Europeans.

Expenditure on Secondary Schools.

12. The total expenditure on Secondary Schools rose from Rs. 28,87,944 to Rs. 25,10,276.

Primary education.

13. The number of Primary Schools for boys increased by 238 to 9,900 and the number of pupils by 28,024 to 570,145, partly on account of the diminished plague. There were 5,004 Local Board Primary Schools with 280,778 pupils, an increase of 34 schools and 18,728 pupils which was confined to the Presidency proper, Sind showing a decline. Municipal Schools for boys numbered 561 and the attendance 80,370, the decrease being 4 and 884 respectively. The number of Primary Schools for boys in Native States increased from 2,182 to 2,237 and the attendance from 114,233 to 124,558. Aided Schools numbered 1,829 with 75,570 pupils against 1,761 and 72,255 respectively last year. There were 143 Night Schools with an attendance of 3,471. Of the Private Schools recorded in paragraph 1, all except 151 are elementary. The number of Primary Schools for girls increased from 1,026 to 1,050 and the number of pupils from 65,419 to 70,696. The total number of girls under instruction in Primary Schools increased by 9,170 to 101,328.

Expenditure on Primary Schools.

14. The expenditure on Primary Schools advanced from Rs. 44,07,610 to Rs. 47,55,685.

Vernacular Final Examination.

15. The Vernacular Final Examination was attended by 5,544 candidates against 5,848 last year, and passed by 2,920 against 2,953.

Normal Schools.

16. In the 8 Training Schools for masters there were 1,220 students against 1,199 in the previous year, and in the 12 Training Schools for mistresses there were 348 students against 368. The total expenditure on such schools rose from Rs. 2,47,790 to Rs. 2,78,358.

Technical education.

17. At the Bombay School of Art the number of students rose from 365 to 383. Out of 142 candidates 63 were successful in the Drawing Teachers' Certificate Examination. In the First Grade Drawing Examination 2,489 passed out of 5,218, in the Second Grade 1,074 out of 1,893 and in the Third Grade 442 out of 699. At the 3 Government Medical Schools the average daily attendance rose from 273 to 291. The number of successes in the Medical Examination, 3rd year, was 66 against 78. Students at the Veterinary College, Bombay, decreased by one to 106. The Diploma Examination was passed by 17 out of 23 candidates. The new building of the College was opened, its total cost having been Rs. 2,76,000. The number of students on the roll of the Agricultural College was 104 against 108 in the previous year. The examination results are recorded in paragraph 7. Industrial and Technical Schools numbered 28 against 32, and the students 1,997 against 1,943. The weaving department of the Nagar Industrial School continued to receive the special annual Government grant of Rs. 12,000. The number on the roll of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, decreased from 387 to 335. The additional annual Government grant and the non-recurring grant for development together amounted to Rs. 24,925. Out of the grant for technical education the total contributions of Government spent on institutions strictly industrial or technical amounted to Rs. 1,11,828.

Mahomedans.

18. The total number of Mahomedan pupils under public instruction rose from 109,932 to 114,762. Of these 106 are in Arts Colleges, 46 in Professional Colleges, 4,587 in Secondary Schools, 109,388 in Primary Schools, and 685 in Special Schools, including 180 in Training Schools. In private institutions, including Korán Schools, the number increased from 36,582 to 37,857.

Special classes.

19. In the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, the number of Kumárs decreased by one to 40. In English the diploma Kumárs are said to be far in advance of the average matriculated student. In the Gondal Girásia College, the attendance rose from 39 to 68, and in the Tálukdári Girásia School at Wadhwán from 52 to 56. In addition, there are 308 children of these classes in ordinary Secondary Schools and 2,023 in Primary Schools. In Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts respectively there are 69, 868 and 24 tálukdári children at school. The re-organized school at Godhra contained 30 boys, who showed great improvement.

Aboriginal tribes and depressed classes.

20. The total number of pupils from aboriginal and hill tribes increased by nearly 1,500 to 15,915, of whom 11,265 were being educated in the Northern Division and 2,290 in the Central Division. Of depressed classes the total number under instruction was 18,849, an increase of over 1,300. The Central Division claimed 10,042 out of this total. In Sind the Hurs Schools decreased from 10 to 7 and the pupils from 411 to 127 owing to the release of the Hurs from the Penal Settlements. Pupils of the depressed classes were returned at 248, but the figures are uncertain. Both with aboriginal tribes and depressed classes the progress in Sind is very slow.

Effects of plague on education.

21. In the Presidency including Sind and Káthiawár 51 teachers, 1,118 pupils and 6 servants died of plague, the total mortality being thus 1,175 against 3,926 in the preceding year.

YERAVDA REFORMATORY SCHOOL. . .

1. At the beginning of the year 174 boys were undergoing sentence of detention. Numbers. Fifty-three were admitted and 37 were discharged. Eight escaped, 6 of whom were serving out on license, and 5 were re-captured, including one of the previous year's fugitives. Three boys died, all of whom were out on license. The number remaining at the end of the year was 179, of whom 15 were under twelve. Of the 53 admitted 34 had been convicted of theft, 12 of house-breaking, and one of murder. Twenty-two had previous convictions.

2. Including the escapes the number of offences increased from 10 to 19. Corporal punishment was administered in 10 cases. Of the 37 boys discharged during the year, 8 are occupied in trades learnt in the school and 20 are unreported or untraced. Of the total of 94 boys previously discharged, 19 are following the trades learnt by them, 33 are engaged in other industries and 36 are unreported or untraced.

3. Thirty-six boys were serving out on license at the beginning of the year and 22 were sent out on new licenses. Fifteen were discharged, and 15 returned, 9 for unsuitability and 2 for misconduct. There were 29 boys out at the end of the year.

4. The health of the boys was good. Thirty were treated in the school hospital. Owing to severe plague at Yeravda, all were inoculated and, although utilized for plague work, remained immune.

5. The industries taught were gardening, carpentry, smithy, painting and varnishing, and book-binding. The net profit from manufactures was Rs. 1,135 and from agriculture Rs. 718 against Rs. 1,153 and Rs. 380 respectively in the previous year.

6. Out of 99 pupils examined in Standards I to V, 67 passed in all heads.

7. The net cost to Government was Rs. 20,038 against Rs. 17,117 last year.

Education.

Expenditure.

Health

School industries.

2. Literature and the Press.

1. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The total number of publications registered during the year was 1,676 against 1,138 registered in the previous year, showing an increase of 538 publications. Of the 1,676 publications 948 were books and 728 issues of periodicals, the former showing an increase of 124 and the latter an increase of 414. Of the 948 books 79 were written in English, 261 in Gujarati, 77 in Hindi, 13 in Kanarese, 198 in Marathi, 31 in Sindhi, 64 in Urdu, 79 in classical languages and 11 in various dialects, while 135 were bi-lingual, tri-lingual or polyglot publications. The total increase of 538 was made up chiefly of an increase of 238 under Miscellaneous and 127 under Religion. In Arts the number rose from 34 to 66; in History from 11 to 37; in Medicine from 12 to 60; in Poetry from 179 to 228; in Politics from 6 to 20; and in Philosophy from 15 to 46. There was a fall in the numbers under Drama, Fiction, Law, Science and Travels.

2.—NEWSPAPERS.

1. At the end of the year there were 165 newspapers and 13 periodicals treating of current political topics against 163 and 12 respectively in the previous year. Twenty-three newspapers and periodicals were newly started and 20 ceased to exist. Of the 178 publications 57 were published in Bombay, 21 in the Northern Division, 42 in the Central Division, 25 in the Southern Division, 17 in Sind and 16 in the Native States. Eighty-one were conducted by Brahmins, 50 by other Hindus, 21 by Parsis, 17 by Muhammadans, and 9 by Christians. English was the language of 10 per cent. of the newspapers, Marathi of 35 per cent. and Gujarati of 16½ per cent., while 25 per cent. were bi-lingual or tri-lingual. The most remarkable increase in circulation occurred in the case of two Extremist papers, the *Kal* and the *Hindu Punch*, and of the *Gujarati*. Three new Extremist papers—the *Rashtramati*, the *Vande Mataram* and the *Kannada Kesari*—attained considerable popularity at the outset. On the other hand the circulation of the Extremist *Kesari*, in spite of the conviction of its editor for sedition, showed a considerable contraction, along with the moderate *Akhbar-e-Soudagar* and the loyal *Sultân-ul-Akhbâr*.

2. The Extremist and the Congress sections of the Native Press maintained their respective attitudes during the year under review. The principal propaganda of the former class were, as usual, boycott of British goods and passive resistance to authority, together with the gradual development of indigenous industries and the introduction of "National Education." The discussion of this programme, however, included an increased amount of vilification of Government and a more or less disguised sympathy with the methods of anarchy which involved its leading exponents in a series of prosecutions. During the year the editors of the *Kesari*, the *Swarâjya*, the *Arunodaya* and the *Rashtramati*, and two successive editors of both the *Kal* and the *Hindu Swarâjya* were convicted and sentenced for sedition. The Congress or Moderate papers pursued the programme of the Indian National Congress, and while objecting to the existing Government remained in opposition to revolutionary doctrines.

Tone of the Native Press.

3. By the loyal and moderate sections of the Press the Royal Message on the 50th Anniversary of the Proclamation of 1858 was eagerly anticipated and warmly welcomed, and particular events.

its promise of an extension of representative institutions evoked general expressions of loyalty and gratitude. The subsequent announcement of Lord Morley's scheme of reforms was received with widespread satisfaction among the same sections of the Press, while the Extremist journals were half-hearted or hostile and showed a tendency to minimize the proposed concessions. Comments upon Lord Minto's administration were with few exceptions restrained by personal respect and appreciation, but the measures of repression adopted by His Excellency's Government excited adverse criticism in some quarters. The deportation of nine Bengali leaders was especially condemned, both by the Moderate and by the Extremist Press. Personal references to Sir George Clarke were almost uniformly marked by a friendliness and sympathy which was extended also to the measures of His Excellency's administration. His Excellency's efforts to enlist the Native Press on the side of plague inoculation met with a cordial response, and general satisfaction was expressed at the projects of a Famine Relief Fund and an Industrial Survey, and at the attitude of the Bombay Government towards commercial and agricultural education and the Industrial Conference. Criticism of the Press prosecutions was generally adverse, but the beneficial effect of His Excellency's presence in Bombay at the time of the disturbances in the city was gratefully acknowledged. Throughout the year His Excellency's public utterances received appreciative notices in the public Press. Commencing with the Muzaffarpur assassination and the discovery of a bomb conspiracy in Calcutta the series of anarchical outrages in Bengal were an engrossing topic with the Native Press. By some papers the unrest was attributed to the seditious propaganda of the Extremists, while the Extremist Press found the cause in the "repressive" and "unsympathetic" measures of the authorities, and attempted to palliate the crimes perpetrated by ascribing them to a misguided but unselfish patriotism. The break-up of the Surat session of the Indian National Congress was the occasion of an acrimonious controversy between the Extremist and the Moderate papers, which was carried on in their respective attitudes towards the Madras Congress. Comments on the Bombay Budget were favourable, and the announcement of the change of procedure in the Provincial Budget Debate was received with marked satisfaction. Of the legislative measures which passed through the Supreme Legislative Council the Explosive Substances Act met with no opposition except from a few Extremist journals. Opinions upon the Newspapers Incitement to Offences Act and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act were more divided, but the necessity for such measures was recognized by the more responsible sections of the Press. The resolution issued by the Bombay Government for increasing the representative element in District Municipalities and freeing them from official control gave widespread satisfaction, although the condition of appointing chief officers met with some criticism. The decision of Government regarding the representation of minorities was welcomed by the Hindu organs, but aroused considerable dissatisfaction among the Muhammadan papers. Among other topics of interest the year's railway collisions and the treatment of third class passengers on trains received unfavourable notice; the development of the City of Bombay, the proceedings of the Decentralization Committee, the Abkari policy of Government and the report of the Factory Commission were more or less critically discussed; the grievances of Indians in South Africa aroused sympathy and protest; while the subjects of *swadeshi* and boycott were somewhat eclipsed by the more prominent events of the year, but added a certain number of papers to the number of their advocates.

3. Arts and Sciences.

The Victoria and Albert Museum.

Victoria Museum,
Karachi.

1. The museum was open to the public on 313 days during the year. The total number of visitors was 882,498 against 872,423 during the previous year, the daily average being 2,820 against 2,778.

2. The number of visitors increased from 63,585 to 79,536. The receipts were Rs. 1,338 and expenditure Rs. 1,369.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHEOLOGY.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Superintendent's tour included two visits to Bijápur, one of them being in connexion with His Excellency the Governor's visit. Repairs arising out of a fall of rock during the monsoon before the great cave at Elephanta necessitated two inspections of the spot. Thána was visited in order to report upon the old Church of St. John the Baptist. A tour was made in Gujarát, including an inspection of the works under repair at Ahmedabad and in particular the old palace at Sarkhej. Some time was also spent in Sind, where the chief work lay at Brahmanabad. Ajmer, Nágpur, Junnar, Dohad, Godhra, Vengurla and Hyderabad (Sind) were among the other places visited. The Assistant Superintendent's tour was principally in Márwár. Visits were paid to Ajmer and Jodhpur State. The work in the province of Golvad was carried to completion. One hundred and eighty-six photographs were taken during the year, sixty-seven inscriptions were copied and six drawings were made. The total outlay on conservation was Rs. 32,485, the principal items being repairs to buildings at Bijápur and special repairs to the Elephanta Caves.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

1.—ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Establishment. 1. The vacancy in the See caused by the death of the late Bishop was filled by the Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, who arrived and took charge on the 13th November 1908. During the year there were one death, one retirement, one resignation and one transfer. Two appointments were made, and the total establishment of Chaplains at the end of the year was 23, of whom 17 were resident.

Bishop's tour. 2. The following places were visited in the order indicated: Steamer Point, Aden (*en route* from England), Poona, Ahmednagar, Lonavla, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Hubli, Násik, Deoláli, Kirkee, Poona, Igatpuri and Poona City.

Confirmations and ordinations. 3. There were 490 confirmations and 7 ordinations during the year.

2.—ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Regular services were held in the churches provided by Government at the Presidency and at Karachi, Poona and Kirkee; also at Aden, Mhow and Quetta. Occasional services were held at Hyderabad, Neemuch, Khandala, Mount Abu and Purandhar, and temporary services at the garrison churches at Kolaba and Deoláli.

2. Stationery.

The value of English stores received from England was Rs. 2,06,868 and of those purchased in India Rs. 1,05,171. The total receipts of English stores including the balance in stock amounted to Rs. 4,27,823, and the total receipts of Indian stores to Rs. 6,28,646. Of the latter, stores worth Rs. 4,37,778 were purchased in India during the year. The total issues amounted to Rs. 7,78,575, of which Rs. 1,52,095 were Imperial and Rs. 5,67,010 Provincial and Local. The balance in stock at the end of the year was valued at Rs. 2,27,893. The value of country papers received from mills was Rs. 3,76,953 against Rs. 5,10,231 during the preceding year. Country-made miscellaneous articles purchased locally showed an increase in value of Rs. 12,167 and English stores purchased locally an increase of Rs. 12,259 as compared with the previous year.

3. General Miscellaneous.

1.—GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 4,39,885 and the total expenditure to Rs. 3,42,873, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 97,012 against Rs. 85,985 in the previous year. There was an increase in earnings of Rs. 6,482 and a decrease in expenditure of Rs. 4,595. The value of work done for Government officers and departments amounted to Rs. 3,59,113.

2.—GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, KARACHI.

The gross earnings of the Press amounted to Rs. 69,330 and the expenditure to Rs. 47,675, showing increases of Rs. 9,126 and Rs. 1,890 respectively over the figures of the previous year. The net surplus thus rose by Rs. 7,236 to Rs. 21,665. The increase is due to a larger output under the head of "English Forms and Books."

3.—GOVERNMENT PHOTOZINCOGRAPHIC OFFICE, POONA.

The Department continued to work under the control of the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records. The work turned out during the year was valued approximately at Rs. 1,35,641, and the total cost was Rs. 97,200, leaving a balance of Rs. 38,441 in favour of the Department against Rs. 42,251 in the preceding year.

